THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1327. LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842. PRICE 8d. *Stamped Edition, 9d.*

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Horse-Taming: being an account of the successful Application, in two recent Experiments made in England, of the expeditious Method of taming Horses, as practised by the Red Indians of North America; communicated by Alexander John Ellis, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. Windsor, R. Oxley. 1842.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, or as Swift, we believe, designated him, All-eggs-under the Grate, was but a fool to . . . . any horse-whisperer. His taming of Bucephalus was merely *brute* force, and yet he was worshipped as a god, for that and a few similar, and more or less creditable, exploits,—such as burning buildings for a wanton's whim, and conquering the then known world. But the horse-jockeying business seems to have been the root of his divinity, and hence Ammon *Raw* or *Ra!* the title by which he was deified, in consequence of establishing a raw, and following it up so as to subdue the fierce animal.

In other respects much has been done by whispers. Royal favourites have been undermined and ruined. Reputations have been stabbed. Boarding-school misses, and even nuns, have been induced to run away from schools and elope from convents, and throw themselves, literally and bodily, into the arms of lovers. Wives have been tempted to bid their husbands good night and their gallants good morning, and if they had children, to forget them, as if their little voices were less sonorous upon the soul than the whispers of flattery. Conspiracies have been matured, murders planned, treasons contrived, and country-maidens seduced, all in whispers. St. Paul's has a gallery devoted to whispering. Echo is but an audible whisper. Sighs are whispers far more expressive than the loudest lamentations of grief, or the loudest protestations of love. The breath of life is in a whisper; and when it increases to an audible sound, it is the vulgar and common language of every-day wants, requests, denials, demands, excuses, pretences, and lies. If the God of Silence was adored, it was by taciturn and ignorant pagans, who knew no better, and, for fear of betraying themselves, sought refuge in a defensive neutral supernatural power. But we Christians, belonging to the most intellectual, advancing, improving, march-of-minding, diffusing, educational, statistical, politico-economical, reforming, *et-cetera*, age, which the Earth (poor body!) ever witnessed, are well aware, that for all the purposes of Evil and a few of the purposes of Good (*vide* horses; and the gallery in St. Paul's Cathedral, exhibited for sixpence by the Rev. Sydney Smith and others), Whispering is the grand mover of the social machine, the steam-engine of creation, and the *sine-qua-non* of our temporal, moral, and religious existence. He that has ears,—which is rather common since the pillory was abolished,—let him hear; he that has understanding,—which is rather uncommon,—let him ponder on these truths.

We were rather perplexed at the author's putting B.A. (ba!) after his name on the title-page, because his experiments do not relate to sheep or lambs; and then the publisher, Ox-ley, was another mystificator, which almost made us fancy that the pamphlet was, as the Cockneys call it, *an Ox*, meaning thereby *a Hoax*. But as we read on, we became convinced that the whole was a genuine, philosophical, and philological demonstration. That to command a regiment of cavalry effectively, a colonel should be commissioned who could not speak aloud, or was at least as hoarse as a raven. If, like the singers to whom the cast of a part in an opera is disagreeable, he could contrive entirely to lose his voice, with a doctor's certificate in proof of the fact, he and his troops must become immortal. Asses are said to be obstinate and irrational, but we have a better opinion of them, and shall seize the first convenient opportunity to have a quiet whisper with a few of the heads of families and gipsy varieties. We doubt not to effect a change in the feelings of the one and the conduct of the other. And perhaps the science may be extended to other brute creatures; to the Queen's Beasts, and the menageries of less-accomplished and amiable individuals. What a change may this make in the relative conditions of men and the inferiors! Parables and Fables have hitherto insinuated the possibility of learning wisdom from pismires, foxes, bees, beavers, and donkeys; but the real thing will only be accomplished when whispering has been carried to perfection, and, in return for our instructions to them, all the honourable classes of animate natural history will communicate to us their ideas upon the many subjects which are of interest to them and to us.

But, withal, this is a curious pamphlet, and the statements it puts forth, being *bonâ fide* such as can be frankly relied on, are well worth the investigation of the horse-breaker and philosopher. We do not say this flippantly; for the matter is truly extraordinary, and the hypothesis is singularly corroborated by circumstances belonging to other times and people, utterly unconnected the one with the other. Arabs, and Irishmen, and American Indians bear testimony to the potency of the whispering conjurations.

Mr. Ellis's experiments were suggested by the account in Mr. Catlin's recent popular work on North America, where he mentions the magical power exercised by the hunters in breathing the human breath into the nostrils of young buffaloes and wild horses. With regard to the former, Mr. Catlin says, "I have often, in concurrence with a well-known custom of the country, held my hand over the eyes of the calf, and breathed a few strong breaths into its nostrils; after which I have, with my hunting companions, rode several miles into our encampment, with the little prisoner busily following the heels of my horse the whole way, as closely and affectionately as its instinct would attach it to the company of its dam;" upon which Mr. Ellis remarks, that he "has had no opportunity of verifying the above statement, but from the result of his experiments on horses, he feels no doubt of its truth, and he recommends it to the serious consideration of all persons who are engaged in the very troublesome duty of driving calves to or from market, or to the slaughter-house. What labour might be saved by a minute's breathing-time!"

With regard, again, to the latter point, Mr. Catlin says, "The Indian, when he starts for a wild horse, mounts one of the fleetest he can get, and coiling his laso on his arm, starts off under the 'full whip,' till he can enter the band, when he soon gets it over the neck of one of the number; when he instantly dismounts, leaving his own horse, and runs as fast as he can, letting the laso pass out gradually and carefully through his hands, till the horse falls for want of breath, and lies helpless on the ground; at which time the Indian advances slowly towards the horse's head, keeping the laso tight upon its neck, until he fastens a pair of hobbles on the animal's two fore feet, and also loosens the laso (giving the horse chance to breathe), and gives it a noose round the under jaw, by which he gets great power over the affrighted animal, which is rearing and plunging when it gets breath; and by which, as he advances, hand over hand, towards the horse's nose, he is able to hold it down, and prevent it from throwing itself over on its back, at the hazard of its limbs. By this means he gradually advances, until he is able to place his hand on the animal's nose and over its eyes, and at length to breathe in its nostrils, when it soon becomes docile and conquered; so that he has little else to do than to remove the hobbles from its feet, and lead or ride it into camp. This 'breaking down,' or taming, however, is not without the most desperate trial on the part of the horse, which rears and plunges in every possible way to effect its escape, and it becomes covered with foam; and at last yields to the power of man, and becomes his willing slave for life."

Upon this and other particular cases mentioned by Mr. Catlin, Mr. Ellis proceeded to try similar experiments in this country; and it must be acknowledged that the results have been sufficiently decisive to shew the importance of the inquiry. Whilst on a visit to Yorkshire, his friends produced "a filly, not yet a year old, who had never been taken out of the stable since she had been removed from her dam in the preceding November. Friday, Feb. 11, 1842.—In the morning the filly was brought from the stable to the front of the house. The filly was quite wild, and on being first taken out of the stable she bolted, and dragged W., who only held her by a short halter, through a heap of manure. W. changed the halter for a long training-halter, which gave him such power over her that he was easily able to bring the little scared thing up to the front of the house. The experiment, as described by Mr. Catlin, was not tried very satisfactorily, but rather under disadvantages. The filly was in the open air, many strangers about her, and both the experimenters were seeking rather amusement from their failure than knowledge from the success of their experiment. W. kept hold of the halter, and M., with considerable difficulty—for the filly was very restive and frightened—managed to cover her eyes. He had been smoking just before, and the smoke must have had some effect on his breath. When he covered her

eyes, he blew into the nostrils, but afterwards, at E.'s request, he breathed; and, as he immediately told E., directly that he began to breathe, the filly, who had very much resisted having her eyes covered, and had been very restive, 'stood perfectly still and trembled.' From that time she became very tractable. W. also breathed into her nostrils, and she evidently enjoyed it, and kept putting up her nose to receive the breath. She was exceedingly tractable and well-behaved, and very loath to start, however much provoked. The waiving of a red handkerchief, and the presenting of a hat to her eyes, while the presenter made a noise inside it, hardly seemed to startle her at all. Saturday, Feb. 12, 1842.—This morning the filly was again led out to shew its behaviour, which was so good as to call forth both astonishment and praise. It was exceedingly tractable, and followed W. about with a loose halter. Attempts were made to frighten it. M. put on a long scarlet Italian cap, and E. flapped a large Spanish cloak during a violent wind, before its eyes, and any well broken-in horse would have started much more than did this yearling.

"*Experiment the second.*—A filly, three years old, coming four, and very obstinate; quite unbroken-in. Saturday, Feb. 12, 1842.—While the last experiments were being tried on the yearling, W. espied B., a farmer and tenant of M., with several men, at the distance of some fields, trying, most ineffectually, on the old system, to break-in a horse. W. proposed to go down and shew him what effect had been produced on the yearling. The rest agreed, and W., M., and E. proceeded towards B., W. leading the yearling. On their way they had to lead her over a brook, which she passed after a little persuasion, without force. One of the fields through which she had to pass contained four horses, three of which trotted up and surrounded her, but she did not become in the least degree restive, or desirous of getting loose. When the party arrived at the spot, they found that B. and his men had tied their filly short up to a tree in the corner of a field, one side of which was walled, and the other hedged in. W. now delivered the yearling up to M., and proposed to B. to tame his horse after the new method, or (to use his own phrase) to 'puff' it. B., who was aware of the character of his horse, anxiously warned W. not to approach it, cautioning him especially against the fore feet, asserting that the horse would rear and strike him with the fore feet, as it had 'lamed' his own (B.'s) thigh just before they had come up. W. therefore proceeded very cautiously. He climbed the wall, and came at the horse through the tree, to the trunk of which he clung for some time, that he might secure a retreat in case of need. Immediately upon his touching the halter, the horse pranced about, and finally pulled away with a dogged and stubborn expression, which seemed to bid W. defiance. Taking advantage of this, W. leaned over as far as he could, clinging all the time to the tree with his right hand, and succeeded in breathing into one nostril, without, however, being able to blind the eyes. From that moment all became easy. W., who is very skilful in the management of a horse, coaxed it, and rubbed its face, and breathed from time to time into the nostrils, while the horse offered no resistance. In about ten minutes, W. declared his conviction that the horse was subdued; and he then unfastened it, and, to the great and evident astonishment of B. (who had been trying all the morning in vain to gain a mastery over it), led it quietly away with a loose halter. Stopping in the middle of the field, with no one else near, W. quietly walked up to the horse, placed his arm over one eye, and his hand over the other, and breathed into the nostrils. It was pleasing to observe how agreeable this operation appeared to the horse, who put up its nose continually to receive the 'puff.' In this manner W. led the horse through all the fields, in one of which were the four horses already mentioned, who had formerly been the companions of the one just tamed, and who surrounded it, without, however, making it in the least degree restive. At length W. and the horse reached the stable-yard, where they were joined by C. W. W. C. C., of S— Hall, and J. B., son of B. the farmer. In the presence of these, M., and E., W. first examined the fore feet, and then the hind feet of the horse, who offered no resistance, but while W. was examining the hind feet, leant its neck round, and kept nosing W.'s back. He next buckled on a surcingle, and then a saddle, and finally bitted the horse with a rope. During the whole of these operations, the horse did not offer the slightest resistance, nor did it flinch in the least degree. All who witnessed the transaction were astonished at the result obtained. The communicator regrets only that he is not at liberty to publish the names at length. This experiment of bitting was the last that W. tried, since the nature of the country about M— Park did not admit of ridings being tried with any prospect of safety. The whole experiment lasted about an hour. It should be mentioned, that when J. B., to whom W. delivered up the horse, attempted to lead it away, it resisted; whereupon E. recommended J. B. to breathe into its nostrils. He did so, and the horse followed him easily. The next day B., who is severe and obstinate, began at this horse in the old method, and belaboured it dreadfully, whereupon the horse very sensibly broke away. This result is important, since it shews that the spirit is subdued, not broken. These are all the experiments which the communicator has as yet had the opportunity of either witnessing or hearing the results of, but they are to him perfectly satisfactory; the more so, that Mr. W., who made the experiments, was himself perfectly ignorant of any process of the kind, until informed of it at the actual time of making the experiment. It may be considered over-hasty to publish these experiments in their present crude state, but the communicator does so with a view to investigation. He will have no opportunity himself of making any experiments, as he is unacquainted with the treatment of horses, and neither owns any, nor is likely to be thrown in the way of any unbroken colts. But the experiment is easy for any horse-owner, and would be best made in the stable, where the horse might easily be haltered down so as to offer no resistance. The method would, no doubt, be found efficacious for the subjugation and taming of vicious horses. The readers will, of course, have heard of the celebrated Irish horse-charmers. They never would communicate the secret, nor allow any one to be with them while they were in the stable taming the horse. It is agreed, however, that they approached the head. The communicator feels sure that the method they employed was analogous to that contained in these pages. Persons have paid high prices for having their horses charmed; they have now an opportunity of charming horses themselves, at a very small expense of time and labour. Half an hour will suffice to subdue the most fiery steed—the wild horse of the prairies of North America. The communicator has no object but that of benefiting the public in the above communication. The method is not his own, nor has he the merit of having first published it; but he thinks that he is the first who has caused the experiment to be made in England; and the entire success of that experiment induces him to make the present communication, in the hope that he may benefit not only his countrymen by the publication of a simple, easy, and rapid method of performing what was formerly a long, tedious, and difficult process, but also the 'puir beasties' themselves, by saving them from the pains and tortures of what is very aptly termed '*breaking*-in.' Mr. Catlin, indeed, speaks of the horse's struggles being severe, but they were the struggles of a wild horse, just caught on a prairie, and not of the domestic animal quietly haltered in a stable. The process as now presented is one of great humanity to the horse, as well as ease and economy to the horse-owner. The only objections to it, are its novelty and simplicity. Those who have strength of mind to act for themselves, and not to despise any means, however simple, or apparently childish, will have cause to rejoice over the great results at which they will arrive. But the great watchword which the communicator would impress upon his readers is, 'Experiment!'

"Magna est veritas et prævalebit."

This account is ill written, but the facts are facts; and we trust that hundreds of trials will be made of the strangely simple process here, and by Mr. Catlin, brought into notice. There are certainly in nature many wonders not dreamt of in our philosophy, and this may be one of them. Can electricity be concerned? Can the filling the animal lungs with an air respired from the biped lord of creation, but unfit for the sustenance of life, have the effect in subduing resistance? But then, whence attachment? We know not. Kisses produce, perhaps, the nearest approach to the phenomena among human beings; they conquer men and women as if they were buffaloes or horses! We allege not this jocosely, but seriously, as truth in natural philosophy.

The Life of Augustus Viscount Keppel, Admiral of the White, and First Lord of the Admiralty in 1782-3. By the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel, Rector of Warham St. Mary, Norfolk. 2 vols. 8vo. London, Colburn.

At a time when England's military authorities are awaiting but the return of our unsuccessful commanders to Hindostan, to make them account for the cloud that has rested for the moment on the banner of our country in Affghanistan—a cloud through which British bayonets have already gleamed at the Pass of Khyber—the *Life of Admiral Viscount Keppel* is particularly interesting. We have here Admiral Mathews' action with the combined fleets of France and Spain in 1744, the indecisive result of which was the subject of parliamentary investigation; and, in the end, Mathews, with others, was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service, narrowly escaping with his life. The unfortunate Admiral Byng's trial and execution is naturally introduced in the life of one who had been a member of the court-martial which passed the sentence of death—and deeply repentant was he of the result; while, of course, a considerable portion of the work is devoted to the celebrated trial and acquittal of Keppel himself for having failed to do his utmost to take and destroy the French fleet. An elaborate genealogical treatise commences the book, of interest only to the family of Keppel; but when we are in-

troduced to the Keppels in England, it is curious to remark that the conduct of my Lord Albemarle, the head of the family, at the action of Denain, in the reign of William the Third, was made the subject of unfavourable animadversions; though here, as in the case of his descendant, the name of Keppel was only to be the more honoured, to shine the more brightly, from the breath of calumny having rested on its fame. Prince Eugene, in a letter to the prime-minister of Holland, becomes his defender:

"Camp at Seelin, Sept. 1, 1712.

"Sir,—I hear with surprise and sorrow the injustice the world does to my Lord Albemarle, and all the impertinent reports that go about concerning his conduct in the action at Denain. I have long been sensible that the public, being misinformed, judges of things by the event, and that the unfortunate are ever blamed by the multitude. But what I wonder at is, that such slander should find admittance among persons of another character as cannot but be broached by his lordship's enemies. I should think myself wanting in the duty of a man of honour, if I did not make known the truth, of which I was an eye-witness. He performed on that occasion all that a brave, prudent, and vigilant general could do; and had all the troops done their duty, the affair would not have gone as it did. But when after the first discharge soldiers run away, and cannot be stopped, no general in the world can help it. Therefore, sir, I doubt not but on this occasion you will use your endeavours to undeceive those of the regency who may be misinformed; and that you will be persuaded that no man can be with more veneration, sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

"Eugene of Savoy."

Admiral Keppel, we are told, commenced his professional career in 1735, on board the Oxford frigate, when only ten years of age. He served the first two years on the coast of Guinea, and then, appointed to the Centurion, had for his captain Commodore, afterwards Lord, Anson, extracts from whose *Voyages* are so copiously distributed in this part of the work, that we will quote from a more advanced period of Keppel's life, and more original matter. The young sailor, in the meantime, having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant for his gallantry in the taking of a Spanish galleon, is hurried through the rank of commander, made a post-captain, and given several commands. At length, in the Maidstone, 50 guns, chasing an enemy, in his eagerness he runs his ship ashore, and is made prisoner by the French. Shortly after liberated, he returns to England, and is, according to rule, tried for the loss of his ship, and honourably acquitted. While waiting for another ship, he appears to have been somewhat instrumental to the introduction of uniform in the navy. Our author says:—

"In the following extract mention is made, for the first time, of an uniform for the navy. The reader will perceive that instead of the 'blue jacket,' which is now so identified with the profession as to form a synonym for its wearer, the service ran some risk of being accoutred in 'gray, faced with red.' The letter, which is dated 'London, 20th Aug., 1747,' is from Mr. Timothy Brett to Capt. Saumarez:—'I delivered your letter to Captain Keppel. We spent the evening last night together at Mr. Cleveland's, and were very merry. I told Keppel of your uniform; I find it is going to be general. He is going to have one made up, which is to be gray, faced with red, and laced in the manner you describe yours: this, and two or three others, are to appear at court for the king's approbation.'"

We cannot afford to give Smollett's account of Captain Whiffle's dress, though it serves to fill a page in the *Life of Keppel:* we are more in the right road of memoir when we find the gallant captain in command of the Anson. Shortly after being appointed to her, he receives a notification that he is to be entrusted with a squadron as commodore, and a diplomatic mission to the Barbary States: the sea-marauders of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, having—in spite of a sort of black mail which England paid them—made prizes of some British ships. It appears Sir Joshua Reynolds accompanied him in the commencement of his voyage, previous to his taking on himself the duties of his armed mission.

"The commodore left Spithead, in company with the Lyme, on the 25th of April; but the Centurion springing both her topmasts, he was obliged to put in at Plymouth for repairs. He availed himself of this detention to visit his friend Lord Mount Edgcumbe, at his beautiful seat in the neighbourhood of that port. Here he first became acquainted with Mr. (afterwards Sir Joshua) Reynolds, at that time not known as a painter beyond the precincts of his native town. Keppel was so much pleased with the demeanour of the young artist, that he offered him a passage on board the Centurion. The invitation was gratefully accepted; and the voyage was made agreeable to him by the attentions of the commodore, who treated him with the utmost kindness, and gratified his curiosity at every place where the ship touched, when an opportunity was afforded. Although genius such as Reynolds possessed would probably not long have remained undiscovered, yet Keppel is so far identified with the success of the great painter, that it was he who first afforded him access to the works of the Italian masters; and it was his portrait which first brought him into public notice."

Keppel settled matters satisfactorily in Barbary. Here is an original extract from his journal during his treaty with the Mahomedans:

"Under date of the 8th July, Keppel's journal has the following curious entry:—'Was informed by Mr. Owen, that yesterday John Dyer (who entered at Mahon) deserted from the long-boat, and fled for sanctuary to a Marabut, and turned Moor. By further information, found that he had five years ago turned Moor, and had a wife and family here. On which, I sent to the dey to demand he might be sent on board the Centurion to receive the punishment he had incurred as a deserter, which was death. In answer to which, the dey said, 'It was contrary to his laws to give up people who turned Moors; but as he had turned backwards and forwards so often, he was neither fish nor flesh, and fit for neither of us; therefore as the punishment on our side was death, and that of a renegado flying from his country was death likewise, he, to split the difference, would take off his head, if I had no objection; to which I assented, to put an end to a dispute in which I thought his majesty's honour was in no ways concerned, and that such a villanous fellow might not escape the punishment he had deserved by his actions."

Keppel's next service is as commodore commanding a squadron on the North American station in 1754, when that extraordinary warfare was carried on between England and France in the new world a full year before in the old world they had formally declared war. He here co operated with General Braddock; and, after assisting the land-forces as much as was in the power of his ships, was superseded in consequence of the necessity there was of having a larger fleet on the coast of America, commanded by an admiral. Just before he left the command, his coadjutor, Gen. Braddock, was slain, and the troops defeated; a scandalous affair, the men shewing thorough want of discipline, and failing to support their officers, who did all that devoted heroism could do in vain. They were dismayed by the mode of fighting adopted by the Indian allies of France, it being their first meeting with them, and fled in disorder. Keppel's leaving the station is thus mentioned:—

"As soon as Keppel had given the necessary orders for his squadron to join Admiral Boscawen, he shifted his commodore's pendant on board the Sea-Horse, Captain Palliser, and on the 26th of July sailed for England. It was on board this ship that that friendship commenced between Keppel and the captain of the Sea-Horse, which was destined to be marred in so extraordinary a manner in after-years. On the arrival of the commodore in England he was appointed to command the Swiftsure, 70 guns, and thence removed to the Torbay, 74."

In this ship, of which he had the command for upwards of five years, he was destined to have an extraordinary degree of good fortune.

"In the beginning of the year 1756 the French publicly declared their intention of invading the electorate of Hanover, and of even making Great Britain itself the seat of war." This announcement was intended to divert the attention of our government from their actual design of making a descent upon the island of Minorca. After considerable delay on the part of the ministry, they yielded to the universal cry of the nation, and sent orders to Portsmouth for the fitting out of a fleet. This fleet it was the ill fate of Admiral Byng to command.

We have not space to quote a most painful account of Byng's trial and execution—Keppel's application to parliament to be relieved of his oath of secrecy respecting the proceedings of the court-martial of which he was a member—his examination before the House of Lords—and the failure of all his efforts to save the life of the unfortunate admiral. We fully agree with our author's able remarks on this extraordinary trial—Byng was executed for an error in judgment.

In the war on which England had now entered, Keppel took his part in the successful expedition against the 'Isle of Aix,' and was present at the disgraceful failure before, or rather non-attack upon, Rochford; after which he cruised alone in the Torbay, and made several prizes—one, the Royston, French privateer, 36 guns and 323 men. He returned to Spithead, and received orders to place himself under Sir Edward Hawke's command, but soon after was directed to take charge of a small squadron, and cruise in the Bay of Biscay. Here, while chasing a vessel of inferior force, he received a wound in the leg, which for the moment was thought dangerous, as it brought him to the deck. "The sailors instantly came to carry him down to the cockpit, but he very calmly took his handkerchief from his pocket, and bound it round the wound, saying, 'Stop, my lads, reach a chair, as I can't stand, and must sit. This,' clapping his hand to the place, 'may spoil my dancing, but not my stomach for fighting.'" He was then engaged in dispersing a convoy, which kind of service it fell to his lot several times to perform during the war. He *again* hoists the broad pendant (ac-

cording to our idea), having been a commodore so often and so long; but our author says, for the "first time:" was it that until then broad pendants "had not been invented?" Be this as it may, Keppel now commands at the taking of Goree, has afterwards charge of a squadron off the coast of France, and shares in Hawke's gallant action on the 20th of November, 1759, off Ushant. He continues on active service; co-operates with General Hodgson at the siege of Belleisle; war breaks out with Spain, and he is second in command at the taking of the Havanna. His prize-money on this occasion amounted to 24,000*l.*; the general and admiral commanding the expedition shared each 122,697*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*! This was, indeed, as Byron has it, "Plunder to soldiers, prize-money to seamen." Keppel is shortly after this promoted to the rank of rear-admiral; and, on the change of ministry in 1765, is appointed a junior lord of the admiralty, and interests himself much in advancing the efficient state of the navy. There is a break in the cabinet, and he resigns; at the same time he is dismissed from his majesty's household, in which he had for several years been a groom of the chamber. As if to reconcile him to these *désagrémens*, he is about this time made a brother of the Trinity House, and returned member for Windsor. He opposes the ministry; but on the occasion of an expected outbreak with Spain (we had made peace with that power), he was put in command of the fleet prepared to meet the exigency. Matters are again accommodated with the Spaniards, our preparations to go to war with them costing the country 4,000,000*l.*! But some good accrued from this expensive arming of England —Nelson and Exmouth entered the navy. Keppel now suffers from illness, arising from the effects of an accident which he had received on ship-board, when conveying his sister, the Marchioness of Tavistock, to Lisbon for the benefit of her health.

This part of the work is drawn out to a wearying extent. The MS. would here have been much the better for an application of the scissors. Keppel in 1775 remonstrates with the first lord of the admiralty, in consequence of its being reported that Lord Hood, a junior officer to the admiral, was to be appointed general of marines, these unwarrantable sinecures—now happily abolished as an insult to the honourable corps whose name was taken in vain—having been a few years before this created. Our admiral is the wrong side of the house, and gets nothing by his motion.

We now arrive at that memorable period, the breaking out of the American war. Keppel's opinion of this struggle with our brethren across the Atlantic is thus expressed:

"By no one was this unnatural conflict regarded with more abhorrence than by Admiral Keppel. While numbers of naval officers flocked to the admiralty, offering their services, and requesting employment, Admiral Keppel kept aloof, declaring, that 'if the necessities of the times called for his services, and he knew that it was the king's desire, he was ready to do his duty, *but not in the line of America.*" Possibly in consequence of the free expression of his sentiments, it was not until the last moment that he received the command of the fleet which the expected declaration of war between France and England rendered it necessary for the country to equip. We are informed that "steps were taken by the English government for collecting officers and seamen for manning the navy. But while all these preparations for the equipment of a fleet were in progress, the person destined to its chief command was left to draw his own conclusions as to the probability of his services being required."

War was declared. The admiral received his appointment. But it appears that not until he had again and again represented how miserably insufficient was the fleet at his disposal, did the ministry exert itself to bring forward a sufficient force for the occasion. Keppel had even once to return to port, not finding himself strong enough to keep at sea with an overpowering French fleet opposed to him. Reinforced, he went in search of the enemy, when the action was fought,—his conduct of which led to his court-martial. We have not space to enter into details; but, from the shewing of our author, the admiral was not slack in bringing the French to action: they held the weather-gauge of him; and for four successive days he vainly attempted to bring them to close quarters. At length the action commenced—for the particulars of which we must refer the reader to the volumes before us. The English fleet was divided into three divisions: the van and centre performed their duty, but Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, commanding the rear division in the Formidable, according to our author, neglected the admiral's signals, quitted the line in the middle of the action, and did not return to it for the remainder of the day; and the ships in his division, following his motions, were equally inactive. This serious defection produced the results which might have been expected. The action was suspended, night came on, and the French fleet got away. It would seem, by this and what follows, that Keppel performed his duty in all but not publicly representing Palliser's conduct to the Admiralty.

"Although Admiral Keppel felt that he was prevented, by the defection of Sir Hugh Palliser, from bringing the action to a more decisive issue, he was very unwilling to arraign his conduct in a public despatch; and, as was afterwards proved on the trial, 'had great difficulty in forming a draft of the (official) letter, to relate facts without censuring the man whom he thought his friend.' The administration, as a body, were perfectly silent,—neither applause nor reprimand escaped them as to the action; but eminent individuals among the ministerial party joined with Keppel's party of the opposition, and his private friends, in not only exonerating the admiral from all blame, but complimenting him highly upon what he had effected. A correspondence in the meantime arose between Sir Hugh Palliser and Admiral Keppel. They had returned to England, and fought the 'untoward' action over again. But Keppel would not eat his words; for now that the whole matter was being publicly canvassed, he had not scrupled to give his opinion of Palliser's conduct. The result was, that Sir Hugh demanded a court-martial on his commander-in-chief: this was turning the tables with a vengeance!"

A great portion of the second volume is taken up by this trial. From the first moment it was known that Sir Hugh Palliser had applied for a court-martial on Keppel, the interest created in "the House" and out, among all ranks of people, was intense. His enemies appear to have been, comparatively, but a small clique; his friends and admirers many. In the course of a stormy debate, arising from the proposed court-martial, Burke emphatically asked, "Was this the return Admiral Keppel was to meet with after forty years' painful and laborious service, and after being in ten capital engagements, or important conflicts; in every one of which he had, either as possessed of the sole command, or acting in a subordinate character, acquitted himself with the highest honour and reputation? Was it an adequate return for a person of his rank and consequence, standing forth as the favourite, selected champion of his country in the moment of danger and difficulty? He desired no return but that which he had already earned and was sure of receiving without diminution—a return which it was not in the power of the Admiralty to bestow or withhold—an inward consciousness of having performed his duty."

But the trial came on. It took place on board the Britannia, at Portsmouth. Keppel shrank not from the ordeal, and it led to a complete triumph; for the finding of the court was—

"The charge is malicious and ill-founded; it having appeared that the said admiral, so far from having, by misconduct and neglect of duty on the days alluded to, lost an opportunity of rendering an essential service to the state, and thereby tarnishing the honour of the British navy, behaved himself as became a judicious, brave, and experienced officer. The court do therefore unanimously and honourably acquit the said Admiral Augustus Keppel of the several articles contained in the charge exhibited against him, and he is hereby fully and honourably acquitted accordingly."

Sir Thomas Pye then addressed himself to Admiral Keppel in the following words, delivering to him his sword at the same time:—

"Admiral Keppel,—It is no small pleasure to me to receive the commands of the court I have the honour to preside at, that I am to congratulate you on its being restored to you with so much honour; hoping ere long you will be called forth by your sovereign to draw it once more in the defence of your country."

No sooner were these words pronounced than an acclamation of joy burst forth in repeated peals, "from the Duke of Cumberland to the meanest mechanic." The enthusiasm rapidly communicated itself to the assembled crowd, and soon became general throughout the town. A signal-gun was fired to despatch the tidings to Spithead, and the ships immediately saluted and cheered. The East-India ships lying at the Motherbank fired nineteen volleys. [Query, musquetry?] On the court breaking up, Keppel came forward and again received the congratulations of his friends. At the solicitation of those around him, he agreed to walk home. A procession was formed, which, preceded by a band of music, playing "See, the conquering hero comes," escorted him from the court-house, where the sentence was promulgated, to his abode in High-street. The whole country seemed to share in the extravagant joy that was manifested at Portsmouth:—the particulars of these rejoicings are too long for us. The party-spirit evinced was to an extent almost unparalleled. What will our readers say to a lady having positively assured a gallant captain, that during the illuminations in London in honour of Keppel's acquittal, when Sir Hugh Palliser was burnt in effigy, that she actually saw Mr. Pitt himself break her windows?—This *was* levying a window-tax!

The proceedings in parliament arising out of the trial, if not quite so extraordinary, were very important; but we have already exceeded our limits. Keppel resigned his command of the western squadron, and did not serve again afloat. The author now gives us the admiral's correspondence with divers parties, during the period when England was threatened with invasion by

the French; and an account of parliamentary and election proceedings in which Keppel took a part, together with extracts from his remarks on the mismanagement of the navy. "The document from which these extracts are made was furnished by Keppel to Lord Rockingham, to enable him, as it would appear, to establish charges of accusation against the first lord of the admiralty." Lord North's party goes out, and Keppel accepts office in the Rockingham cabinet, as first lord of the admiralty, and is created a viscount. On the death of Lord Rockingham he still clings to place; and resigns, at length, but to return to it in the coalition-administration. He ably and impartially performed the duties of first lord of the admiralty until, at the breaking up of the last-named administration, he was succeeded by Lord Howe. Keppel now completely retired from public life; his infirmities increased upon him; he took a voyage to Naples, remained there a few months, and returned but to die. Our author, who has proved himself an able chronicler, says, "The character of one so constantly engaged in the service of his country as Lord Keppel, is comprised in the pages that record his actions:" and to these pages we have great pleasure in referring the reader, confident that they will be found well worthy of perusal.

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. By J. F. W. Johnston, M.A., &c. Small 8vo, pp. 237. W. Blackwood, Edinburgh and London.

This is an *abrégé* of the *Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology*, by which a philosophic view of an interesting and important subject is placed within the reach of every one. There can be no doubt as to the importance of all endeavours to improve agriculture by the aid of science, and of the extensive beneficial influence to be reaped from such a study; nor is there any doubt as to the interest, in a simply philosophic point of view, of a knowledge of the relation of soils to the inorganic constituents of parts, or of the general and specific relations of geology to agriculture: but the works hitherto published on these subjects are but existing commentaries as to how little has been done of really practical value in these great fields of inquiry. In this country, Sir H. Davy may be truly said to have been one of the largest contributors to the chemistry of agriculture; and the leading features of the influence of rocks on soil and vegetation, in England and Wales, are to be found in Conybeare and Phillip's geology of those countries. More laborious works on the same subject have issued from the press in Germany; but they have generally ended in an infinite number of subdivisions, which have tended to any thing but practical advantage to the laborious and seldom "book-learned" agriculturist.

It is evident that the principles of agricultural science are, a knowledge of the organic and inorganic parts of plants; the relation of these to the organic and inorganic portions of soils; the relation of these, again, to the rocks on which they rest; and, lastly, the practical advantages to be derived from this knowledge of the improvements which are to be effected by simple draining and ploughing, or by the more complicated and scientific operations of subsoiling, mixing of soils, or manuring.

The details of the first part of the subject are purely scientific, and being ably *popularised* and rendered intelligible to the meanest capacity, they constitute perhaps the most useful part of the present work. Soils the author considers chiefly in relation to the quantity of clay which they contain, designating such as leave from 100 grains of dry soil no more than 10 of clay, as sandy soils; if from 10 to 40, as sandy loams; if from 40 to 70, loamy soils; if from 70 to 85, clay loams; from 85 to 95, strong clay soils; and when no sand is separated at all by this process, they are pure agricultural clays.

The important subject of the relation of geology to agriculture is treated of in its sole connexion with the constitution of the subsoils; but it is evident to any one who has maturely considered this subject, that it is impossible to investigate it adequately without giving due importance to the proximate as well as the remote influence of rocks on agriculture.

The proximate influences comprise the relative productiveness of rocks themselves, in relation both to their situation and their constitution. The first of these includes the effect of distance of the surface of the solid rock from the productive soil, which is either direct, as in its effect on the termination of roots, and in limiting the volume of soil; or indirect, from the various inclination of surface, and the degree of mobility of soils. It also includes the consideration of the powers of retention of water, and the condition of rocks with regard to caloric.

The remote influence of rocks on agriculture includes the important consideration as to how far they are concerned in producing the soil, whether transported or untransported, and the mechanical and chemical disintegration of rocks, the changes they may have undergone after their formation, the modifications induced by the atmosphere, the chemical action of the constituents of the soil one upon another, and finally, the action of vegetables and of bodies deriving their origin from both organic kingdoms.

Most of these subjects are touched upon under one head or the other, as the "physical characters of soils," in the work before us, but just sufficiently to shew that almost all that has been hitherto done in agricultural science has been rather to plan, methodise, and lay the foundation of what might be the line of research, than to communicate to the world any series of inductive conclusions, experimental truths, or well-arranged facts capable of practical application.

If all that has been before noticed be of any value at all, the practical wisdom to be derived therefrom must be in the mixing of the soils and manuring: now, to the first of these, the author has only given a single page, and contents himself with repeating the well-known facts regarding the admixture of pure sand with clay soils, or *vice versâ*, of clay with sandy or peaty soils, and the admixtures of marl, of shellsand and of lime. The section on manure is more complete, and contains much that is new and valuable; but we cannot help thinking that Mr. Johnston (most able and richly informed as he is) has been carried away too far by theory, when he says that 2½ lbs. of woollen rags, 3 lbs. of horn-shavings, cow-hair, or feathers, or 4 lbs. of dry blood, will produce the same sensible effect upon the soil as 100 lbs. of farm-yard manure. Granting that 2½ lbs. of woollen rags could produce this wonderful result chemically, which we cannot but doubt, it certainly could not have the same proportion of mechanical influence, and the practical man would well weigh the united effect.

Sufficient has, however, been done in scientific agriculture to make us wish sincerely to see the subject investigated with greater zeal, and to hope soon for some work which shall contain collected and practical facts of the science, when it has grown up to be such. We know no man more competent to the extended task than the author of this only too brief publication.

P.S. We ought ere now also to have noticed Mr. Johnston's Letter to the Marquis of Northampton, *What can be done for English Agriculture?* which is full of important matter on this vitally important inquiry. Thus, speaking of the possibility of greatly augmenting our produce, he says—

"I confess, my lord, that when, in crossing the country in every direction, I behold, in whatever place I rest, the clearest proofs that larger returns of corn invariably follow the application of new methods—of a more enlightened zeal—of a more patient industry—to the cultivation of the land;—when in Hampshire I observe that by chalking the soil the return of wheat is increased one-half—when in Cheshire I see the grass land entirely renovated, and the produce permanently increased in value from three to five times, by the application of bone-dust—when within a short distance of the city of Durham I can look upon nearly a hundred square miles of country, the average produce of which is not more than 10 bushels of wheat per acre, but which the most skilful practical men concur in assuring me to be capable of producing an average crop of 20 bushels—when in Northumberland I am told of a farm of 500 acres of arable land, for which a proposing tenant offered double the rent, on condition that it should be drained—when on the borders I find the flying bent of Liddisdale converted into pasture of three or four times its former value by the application of lime—when in Dumfries-shire I am shewn a farm which, in a few years, has been raised to six times its previous rental by the judicious improvements of its resident owner—when in Ayrshire I see the more frequent sheaf amply testifying to the efficacy of the tile-drain and the subsoil-plough—and when the turnip-fields at Yester shew me that even barren clays will yield a six-fold return to the bold and skilful farmer;—when facts like these accumulate upon me, to prove that the soil has every where dormant energies within it; and when, in addition, I see, with regret, that these happy results, every where possible, have only here and there been obtained,—that though in most counties many active minds and busy hands are at work, yet that the great mass has not yet received any decided impulse—and that by far the largest breadth of the land is yet untouched by the energy and enterprise of the enlightened agriculturist;—when I thus see and reflect, my lord, I confess that I can discover much reason for the ardent hopes expressed by the writers to whom I have alluded [Mr. Smith of Deanston, and Mr. Allison, who assert that Britain has within itself the means of sustaining triple the number of our present population], though to what precise extent their anticipations are likely to be realised, I am unable to determine."

He then inquires how this desideratum is to be most speedily and effectively obtained; and attributes much of the apathy that has prevailed to the want of instruction of the agricultural classes in their proper business. He consequently advises short and cheap tracts, the increase of elementary schools, the publication of well-conducted periodicals, illustrative of the science, and giving details of its progress and improvement; farmers' clubs, on sound principles, for the interchange of information; and above all, the superior education in agricultural knowledge of the landlords, through whose example all below them will be

stimulated and kept to right and useful exertions. Experimental farms and premiums are also warmly recommended; lectures, too, and the reading and discussion of papers: but we have said enough to induce every one connected with the cultivation of the soil to avail themselves of Mr. Johnston's valuable labours.

The Hand-Book of Manchester, &c. &c. By B. Love. Pp. 296. Manchester, Love and Barton: London, Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

NOTHING could be more opportune than the publication of this volume, which will be an excellent guide, for all the members of the British Association, now about to assemble there, to the lions, sights, &c. &c. of the metropolis of manufactures. It is a second and enlarged edition of "Manchester as it is;" and will be most useful during the ensuing fortnight to the many strangers who visit the place.

Hargreave's Short-Hand. Manchester, Sims and Dinham.

ALMOST every short-hand writer establishes so many arbitrary characters for his particular style, that no system can be essentially of service to him. This short treatise, however, may be useful to beginners, for whom it is especially intended.

The Songs of Charles Dibdin, chronologically arranged; with Notes, historical, biographical, and critical; and the Music of the best and most popular Melodies. How and Parsons.

As long as the sea shall last, the songs of Charles Dibdin will be sung, and all who sing his songs will do well to supply themselves with this excellent and well-arranged edition, now happily completed. The interest of many of the airs is much enhanced by the explanatory notes, and the whole volume graced by a well-written memoir of the author by Mr. George Hogarth, than whom it would be a difficult matter to find a more worthy biographer. We cordially recommend the present edition; the songs are now beyond any praise that can be given them.

One Single Rule for determining the French Genders. Whittaker and Co.

A DISTICH of four lines, and two stories, are rather novel means of teaching genders; but M. Albitès has achieved his intentions.

A Grammatical Chart. By W. W. King. London: Houlston and Stoneman, Nisbet and Co., and Masters.

AN instructive and pleasing mode of inculcating the dry details of grammatical study, calculated as much for the use of illiterate adults as of untaught children. The author composed it for the use of his own pupils, and, having determined its value by experience, has now sent it forth for the benefit of other teachers.

The Works of Gerald Griffin. Vol. IV. The Rivals, and Tracy's Ambition. Maxwell and Co.

THE third and concluding series of the Tales of the Munster Festivals, which we have heretofore noticed as being among the best and most characteristic stories of Irish life that have ever appeared. The illustration and vignette are engraved by W. Greatbach, from drawings by S. Watson.

The English Maiden: her Moral and Domestic Duties. 16mo, pp. 296. London, 1841. Bell.

A SECOND edition reminds us of our neglect of the first, and proves that English maidens, to whom these lessons are peculiarly addressed, duly appreciate the kind efforts of the author in endeavouring to promote their condition and happiness. "Good mothers make good men" may be aptly quoted in application to our fair country-women; and if these chapters tend to advance their interests, the author will be entitled to their and our thanks.

Narrative of the Recent War in Affghanistan, &c. London, W. Strange, E. Smith.

A REPUBLICATION or digest of the accounts received from the seat of war, arranged, and accompanied by official returns and other documents. We are precluded from offering any opinion upon it, as it prejudges the conduct of persons who have yet to come to their public trial, and respecting whom our information is as yet incomplete. In other respects, the information, as far as has been received, is complete.

The Horse and the Hound, their various Uses and Treatment; including practical Instructions in Horsemanship, and a Treatise on Horse-dealing. By Nimrod. 8vo, pp. 524. Edinburgh, Adam and Charles Black.

NIMROD is so high an authority on all that concerns sporting, that these essays are sure to be welcomed in their present form; and the proprietors of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* have acted wisely in illustrating and making a handsome volume of them. The writings of Nimrod are *sine-qua-nons* in the library of the sportsman; and papers of such importance as the horse, horsemanship, hound, and hunting, are likely to afford more general interest, as they are not only instructive, but very amusing. The treatise on horse-dealing will be advantageously conned by every one who is going to buy a horse.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Manchester, Wednesday, June 22.

THE twelfth assemblage of the Longheads has been in progress during the last four-and-twenty hours; and every thing seems to bode a satisfactory and interesting meeting. The arrangements for receiving and directing strangers in the ways they should go, are far superior to what they have ever been before. At the Portico, to which they are pointed by placards wheresoever they arrive, the machinery is most complete; and the tickets are issued, every sort of needful information given, lodgings with their prices described, and messengers, to guide the inquirers to such as they think will suit them, are in orderly readiness, without the slightest confusion or (as has hitherto been too often the case) petty extortion and imposition. Here, on the contrary, the hotels charge the same as in ordinary times: the lodgings are moderate; and, to sum up the whole, incredible as it may seem, the very cabs, cars, and other street-conveyances, ask no more than their customary fares.

To the Secretaries of the Association, Mr. Murchison, Col. Sabine, and the indefatigable Prof. Phillips, and to the local authorities* organised in Manchester for making these preparations, the members and the meeting generally are much indebted for these excellent provisions. Among them we may also notice the cards, which are double, bound together, and a good topographical plan of the town, with the places appointed for the sectional and other meetings clearly designated between them. On the outsides are neat representations of the principal public buildings, illuminated by a pretty allegorical figure of science with a lamp, and a spirited head of Dr. Dalton embossed upon the corner.

Surveying the localities for the various Sections to do their work in, we find them at convenient distances, and sufficiently large and commodious; as follow:—

SECTION A.—*Mathematical and Physical Science.*
Royal Institution Lecture Theatre.
President.—Dr. G. Peacock, dean of Ely.

SECTION B.—*Chemistry and Mineralogy.*
The Literary and Philosophical Society's Hall, George Street.
President.—Dr. Dalton.

SECTION C.—*Geology and Physical Geography.*
Athenæum Lecture Theatre, George Street.
President.—R. I. Murchison, Esq.

SECTION D.—*Zoology and Botany.*
Council Room of the Natural History Society's Museum, Peter Street.
President.—The Hon. W. Herbert, LL.D, dean of Manchester.

SECTION E.—*Medical Science.*
News Room of the Mechanics' Institution, Cooper St.
President.—Dr. E. Holme of Manchester.

SECTION F.—*Statistical Science.*
The Refreshment Saloon of the Assembly Rooms, Mosley Street.
President.—G. W. Wood, Esq., M.P.

SECTION G.—*Mechanical Science.*
Lecture Theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, Cooper St.
President.—The Rev. Prof. Willis, of Cambridge.

The programme for the week embraces many matters of scientific interest, and will, we trust, bring out the talent and intelligence of which there is no lack in this manufacturing capital and its vicinity. For this is one of the prominent benefits of the Association, besides, as it were, marking the general boundaries which the sciences have reached up to the period of meeting, by the Annual Reports, encouraging and stimulating the ingenious and well-informed around its session to develop their resources, and, in return for the instruction they receive, communicate the results of their own previous observation. Thus, in geology, botany, and mechanics, particularly, it is to be expected that Manchester will supply its full quota of information. Already does the mechanical exhibition afford proofs of its value; and the geological collection of Mr. Bowman is of a high order. But of these we shall have to say more in detail hereafter; and now proceed to the meeting of

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Wednesday, at one o'clock, Prof. Whewell in the chair. About fifty members were present, including many of the familiar supporters of the Association; and the names of many other distinguished and scientific persons were mentioned as being on their way, to be in time for the sectional business in the morning. Dr. Dalton, kindly assisted by his friend Peter Clare, was among the number: the patriarch of chemistry looked feeble, but well for his great age, and seemed to pay attention to what was going on.

The reports of the last two meetings of the council were read; the chief features of which were, that the individual members had, on their own responsibility, supplied an omission of the Plymouth General Committee, by placing 60*l.* at the disposal of Mr. E. Forbes, who was then in those parts, in order to furnish a Report on the Radiati and Molluscæ of the Ægean and Red Seas, shewing the relation between the living and extinct species. This act required the sanction of the Committee [and it was afterwards unanimously approved of, on the motion of Sir W. Jardine, and entered on the minutes of the Association].

The formation of a uniform nomenclature of zoology, recommended and entrusted to Messrs. Darwin, Henslow, Ogilvie, Westwood, and others.

* Peter Clare, Dr. Fleming, and Is. Heywood, Secretaries; and the Rev. J. J. Tayler, Treasurer.

Dr. Lamont of Munich was requested to report on the meteorological observations of Germany.

The question of admitting the children of members, between the ages of ten and fifteen, to the meetings, on the payment of 1*l.*, had been considered; and the result was, to give every member the power of nomination, not only of youths, but of other individuals, to the Sections only. This resolution was adopted provisionally, and as an experiment for the present meeting.

The applications from York and Cork, that the next ensuing meeting, 1843, should be held at either place, were mooted, and will be decided on Monday. There appears to be strong parties on each side.

But the most gratifying portion of the Report stated, that application had been made to her Majesty, through the medium of Lord Lincoln, the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, for the grant to the Association of the Royal Observatory situated in Richmond Park, for the purpose of carrying on scientific observations and experiments (including all physical inquiries), being a depository of books and papers, and a museum for the instruments, &c., belonging to the body. The Queen had graciously granted this request, and evinced an earnest desire to promote the interests of science in every possible way. The building was now in the possession of the trustees; and Mr. Murchison, in moving a vote of thanks to her Majesty for this mark of her royal favour, mentioned that there was nothing like the dilapidation originally apprehended, and that it would cost little to complete the whole in perfect repair. The Marquis of Northampton, in seconding the motion, also mentioned that the Observatory had been offered to the Royal Society, which, for reasons unnecessary to be repeated, had not availed itself of the offer; and his lordship congratulated the Association on the means which thus placed it in an acknowledged relation with the government of the country. The motion was carried by acclamation.

The Report of the Council was put to the vote, and unanimously approved of; and such specific propositions as required separate votes were moved and affirmed.

The names of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Committees of the several Sections, were then proposed, and as far as could be, agreed to; but as these bodies have the power of altering, adding, &c., as competent persons make their appearance, we shall not at present give the imperfect lists. The Presidents we have already recorded above.

The Committee of Recommendations was next nominated. It consists of four representatives from Section A, and three from each of the other Sections; together with the official heads of the Association, President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, and permanent Trustees.

Prof. Phillips, the Assistant General Secretary, then read the Programme of the present Meeting, and commented upon and explained some of its plans. He stated that the inexpediency of having excursions on the days when the Sections met, thus carrying away large bodies of the members, had induced them to discontinue this practice.

On Friday, Monday, and Wednesday mornings, at nine o'clock, however, there would be a railroad-train, free of cost, to take any individuals who wished to see the extraordinary fossil-trees about five miles off on the Bolton road; and on Thursday the 30th, at 8 A.M., after the business of the meeting was over, a boat from Knott Mill would be appointed to go to Worsley, where the immense tunnels and colliery works invited the inspection of the curious.

A multitude of private manufacturies, and public places and exhibitions, were also thrown open to members during the week.

Before sitting down, Mr. Phillips alluded to a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Nasmyth, the celebrated dentist, and addressed to Lord F. Egerton; in which the author discusses the questions at issue between him and the Association. The papers which led to this dispute are sufficiently known to the readers of the *Literary Gazette*; but on this occasion Mr. P. only referred to a charge against him—at p. 16 of Mr. Nasmyth's work—of having incorrectly printed a letter which he, as secretary, had sent to that gentleman. He handsomely acknowledged that this was the case, and expressed himself happy in acknowledging that he had committed the error (which he accounted for from having in his hurry quoted the first sketch instead of the corrected copy), rather than that Mr. N. had asserted what was untrue. Though Mr. N. had been pretty severe upon him, he felt no displeasure whatever in having his mistake pointed out. (Applause.)

The meeting then adjourned to Monday next at three o'clock.

Among the distinguished forcigners who have either arrived or are expected, besides Encke and Bessell, whom we mentioned last week, are enumerated Prof. Erman, of Berlin; Count Keyserling, Dr. Von Hamel, M. Reichel, counsellor of state, of St. Petersburg; Prof. Braschmann, of Moscow; M. Tait, of Siberia; the Marq. de Torrigiani, of Florence; the Conte Taverna, of Milan; and Signor Frisiani, another eminent Italian philosopher. At the first meeting of the General Committee, Mr. Faraday, as the representative of the Academy of Sciences at Medina, read a letter from their secretary, thanking the Association for inviting them to the meeting, and stating their hearty desire to co-operate with it in every way for the advance of science. Other scientific institutions on the Continent sent similar answers.

The United States, whose ambassador, Mr. Everett, is expected to be present, sends also Prof. Nuttall of Philadelphia, and Mr. Schoolcraft, the geographer.

Above 200 resident members were enrolled on Tuesday, belonging to Manchester and the neighbourhood; and the local subscription-fund amounted to 2730*l.*

One of the subjects expected to be discussed in the mechanical section, and in which the people of Manchester feel deeply interested, is the consumption or prevention of smoke. Several plans have been at different times proposed for this desirable object. But recently the invention of Mr. Wye Williams offered every facility to this end; and we had thought from the soundness, simplicity, and practicability of the plan, and from conversation with engineers, that it would be generally adopted in manufacturing districts. It would appear, however, that it has not received the sanction of the "Manchester Association for the Abatement of the Smoke Nuisance," recently formed. Hence the probability of the discussion, and expectation of a grant for experimental investigation.

Thursday.—At 11 o'clock this morning, through the previous exertions of their committees, all the sections opened, very punctually and in good force; and before giving a hasty glance at their proceedings, such as a few hours admit of, without confusion or interfering with future details, we proceed to fill up the names as far as they have yet been fixed:—

SECTION A.—*Mathematical and Physical Science.*

After the *President*, The Dean of Ely. *Vice-Presidents.*—Sir D. Brewster, Sir T. M. Brisbane, Rev. Prof. Lloyd, Sir W. Hamilton. *Secretaries.*—Prof. Stevelly, Rev. W. Scoresby, Prof. Mc. Cullagh. *Committee.*—The Earl of Rosse, Prof. Bessel, Prof. Erman, Col. Sabine, Rev. W. Whewell, J. Phillips, Sir J. F. W. Herschel, S. E. Cottam, W. Snow Harris, Prof. Frisiani, Prof. Braschmann, Prof. Jacobi.

SECTION B.—*Chemistry and Mineralogy.*

After the *President*, Dalton. *Vice-Presidents.*—Prof. T. Graham, Rev. W. V. Harcourt, Mr. Faraday, Dr. C. Henry. *Secretaries.*—Dr. Lyon Playfair, R. Hunt, J. Graham. *Committee.*—W. West, J. Davies, H. C. Campbell, H. H. Watson, P. Clare, A. Binyon, Dr. Daubeny, H. E. Solly, Prof. Nuttall, U.S.

SECTION C.—*Geology and Physical Geography.*

After the *President*, Mr. Murchison. *Vice-Presidents.*—Sir H. T. Delabeche, Rev. W. Buckland, Rev. A. Sedgwick, R. Griffith. *Secretaries.*—H. E. Strickland, Dr. G. Lloyd, E. Binney, Sec. Manch. Geol. Soc. R. Hutton. *Committee.*—Prof. Owen, J. Phillips, The Earl of Enniskillen, M. Adolphe Erman, Count A. Von Keyserling, Dr. Dieffenbach, Mr. Schoolcraft, U.S., J. Bateman, Dr. Black, H. Ormerod, J. Taylor, W. C. Williamson, W. Gray, jun., Rev. T. Egerton, J. Hawkshaw, J. Bryce, H. C. Campbell, E. Hall, M. Dawes, Rev. D. Williams, J. B. Ibbotson, W. F. Ainsworth.

SECTION D.—*Zoology and Botany.*

After the *President*, The Dean of Manchester. *Vice-Presidents.*—Dr. J. Richardson, J. Moore, Sir W. Jardine, Bart., The Bishop of Norwich. *Secretaries.*—Dr. E. Lankester, R. Paterson, J. A. Turner. *Committee.*—Dr. J. F. Royle, G. T. Fox, H. E. Strickland, Prof. Owen, Prof. Henslow, J. Blackwall, Capt. Brown, Dr. Daubeny, John E. Gray, R. Taylor.

SECTION E.—*Medical Science.*

After the *President*, Dr. Holme. *Vice-Presidents.*—Dr. J. L. Bardsley, Dr. C. B. Williams. *Secretaries.*—Dr. Sargent and Dr. Chaytor. *Committee.*—Dr. Fleming, Dr. Lyon, Dr. D. Hulme, W. J. Wilson, T. Turner, J. A. Ransome, Dr. Roget, Dr. Chaytor.

SECTION F.—*Statistics.*

After the *President*, Mr. G. W. Wood, M.P. *Vice-Presidents.*—Lieut.-Col. Sykes, H. Hallam, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., G. R. Porter. *Secretaries.*—Rev. R. Luney, G. W. Ormerod, W. C. Taylor. *Committee.*—Marchese Torrigiani, Dr. Alison, His Excellency Edward Everett, J. Roberton, W. Felkin, W. Langton, P. M. James, J. Heywood, R. H. Greg, G. Webb Hall, S. Turner, J. N. Walker, H. I. Porter.

SECTION G.—*Mechanical Science.*

After the *President*, Rev. Prof. Willis. *Vice-Presidents.*—W. Fairbairn, E. Hodgkinson, Sir M. I. Brunel, Sir J. Robison. *Secretaries.*—J. Thomson, Edin., J. Scott Russell, M.A., J. F. Bateman, C. Vignoles. *Committee.*—Sir G. Stephenson, E. Woods, J. Taylor, P. Clare, R. Roberts, J. Whitworth, J. Nasmyth, G. W. Buck, A. Liddell, Prof. Moseley, J. S. Enys, J. I. Hawkins, J. Grantham, Capt. Pringle, Mr. Tait, The Baron Von Bach, His Excellency M. Reichel, J. Kennedy.

SECTION A.—*Mathematics and Physics.*

The Dean of Ely opened the business of the session, by explaining the course of proceedings that had been adopted by the sectional committee, and especially with reference to their intention, as far as may be practicable, to group together all reports of a similar character. The matter brought forward and discussed was of three kinds, meteorological observations at Inverness and Kingussie, tidal discussions, and chronometer balances, compensation, &c. The former were little more than statements of the progress made, affording, however, results of great interest, the more important points of which were the mean annual temperature at those places, and the barometrical oscillations. These communications elicited from the president the remark, that so valuable were the results obtained, that if the British Association had done nothing else, it was deserving of countenance and support. And further, that they were calculated to lead to general conclusions on meteorological phenomena, and, he trusted, before long, to a knowledge of the general laws of meteorology.

The observations on the tide-waves tended to the complete solution of the phenomena of the points of no tide in the German ocean, the peculiarities of the Firth of Forth, and the confirmation of the equilibrium theory. We shall, however, in our next enlarge upon this interesting subject; also on the papers and discussions on chronometers, which occupied a considerable portion of the time of the section, and assumed a rather too conversational character.

SECTION B.

Dr. L. Playfair read an abstract of Professor Liebig's Report on Organic Chemistry applied to Physiology and Pathology, the 8vo volume, containing the whole of whose views at length, has just been published, and lay upon the table.

A paper by Prof. Schönbein, On the electrolysing power of a simple voltaic circle, gave an account of a series of thirteen experiments which he had tried, in order to throw a farther light on those made by those distinguished chemists Faraday, Grove, and Becquerel. It was well known, he observed, that the most powerful simple circle was not capable of electrolyting pure or acidulated water to a perceptible degree, provided the electrolytes were gold or platina; but that the force might be augmented by introducing into the decomposing cell substances which were endowed with strong affinities for one or the other of the constituent parts of the electrolyte which was employed in that cell. He then detailed the experiments with zinc, copper, and other substances, by the combined action of which matter introduced into the electrolyte fluid, with the current of the simple circle, decomposed the water. He also pointed out the results produced upon the oxygen and hydrogen by various attractions in these cases, and concluded that they confirmed the theory, that the introduction of such substances exercised a great influence on the electrolysing power. He did not, however, adopt Faraday and Grove's opinions to the full extent. He held, that the effect was due, in the first instance, to the polarisation of the electrodes by the substances introduced; and secondly, and principally, to the chemical action which took place between the ions of the electrolyte and the matters which surrounded the electrodes, or constituted those electrodes; which chemical action was rendered possible by the polarising influence being exercised on the part of the voltaic circle upon the molecules of the electrolyte employed.

The third paper was by Mr. W. Blyth, on the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and seemed to be of much practical utility. The chief point elicited was, that above a certain strength the acid was apt to enter into foreign and dangerous combinations.

Two other papers announced, not being ready, the section adjourned at one o'clock till the morrow, for which is announced these two papers and others; the first was stated to be of much manufacturing consequence, viz., Mr. John Mercer, on some peculiar instances of chemical or (so-called) catalytic action.

Prof. T. Graham presided, and Dr. Dalton sat observantly by his side.

Geology, &c.

Mr. Murchison in the chair. The room large, many ladies present, among whom rows of fair Friends; and the benches on which all sat, uncommonly hard.

The first paper read was from America—Prof. Rogers, on the physical structure of the Appalachian chain—and putting forth a new theory of undulatory formation, which Prof. Sedgwick demolished in one of his usual powerful and eloquent speeches: we need not, therefore, enter into it.

The Report of the Committee, on the earthquakes at Comrie in Perthshire, was read. It stated that sixty shocks had been felt between July 23d, 1841, and June 8th, 1842. The instruments employed to ascertain their nature were not sufficiently sensitive to indicate all their phenomena, but such as were best observed by Mr. M'Farlane were particularly described. Some conversation ensued relative to a shock recently at Falmouth; and Dr. Buckland predicted that one ought shortly to visit this neighbourhood. No alarm, however, was excited, as a local gentleman assured the meeting that it had already occurred, and was exceedingly slight.

The last paper was a very long one, on the structure and mode of formation of glaciers, by Dr. J. Stark; which will be again brought forward in Section A. To us his hypothesis seemed so utterly untenable, that we shall, at least now, abstain from stating it.

Zoology, &c.

The Dean of Manchester presiding. Dr. Richardson read an interesting paper on the Icthyology of New Zealand, part of the report confided to him and Mr. Gray of the British Museum. He noticed that as civilisation went on some of the animals belonging to that region would become rare or extinct, whilst others would be introduced by the colonists. It was therefore expedient to trace and mark their distribution, &c. whilst they could be ascertained. The guiana (a lizard) had already been almost exterminated by the wild-cats, sprung from those introduced by missionaries only thirty years ago. The species of fish yet known amounted to 77, but was of course incomplete; a curious parallel would probably be found to exist between the marsupial animals, constructed to traverse large barren wastes, and migratory fishes. Dr. R. farther noticed a peculiarity in the simple pectoral rays of these fishes being divided from the fins; and stated that in the Chinese exhibition just opened at Knightsbridge, he had found the specimens from the Chinese seas to resemble those of New Holland.

The next paper was by R. Patterson, on the result of dredging off the Mull of Cantyre. The general result was that nothing really new had been discovered, but many things already known had been got in new localities and with new associates.

Other papers were also on the *tapis*, by Dr. Richardson and Mr. Babington.

In SECTION E.—A long discussion took place on the condition of pulsation in aneurism.

F. *Statistics*, we must for the present o'erleap; and of G., *Mechanics*, only say that the papers on the list were:—

1. Mr. Vignoles, "Report of Committee on Railway Sections."
2. Mr. Bateman, "On a Self-acting Weir."
3. Mr. R. Chambers, "On the Ventilation of Houses."
4. Mr. Hodgkinson, "On Apparatus for trying the strength of Materials."
5. Mr. Vignoles, "On the Axles of Locomotive Engines."

There are many interesting subjects on the lists for to-morrow and future days. The arrangements continue to be most comfortable and complete. Numbers are pouring into the reception-room; and the promise of the meeting being both agreeable and useful is rather strengthened than diminished by what has already occurred.

This evening the sceptre will be resigned by Prof. Whewell to Lord F. Egerton; but as it will be at a late hour, we shall not trouble our readers with it, as the newspapers say, by a special train, and our own despatches!

We have only to add the list of communications offered to the Sections, of which notice had reached the Assistant General Secretary on Tuesday evening.

*Papers received from the authors marked thus *.*

SECTION A.—*Mathematical and Physical Science.*

Brisbane, Sir T. M. On Terrestrial Magnetism, founded on Observations at Mukerston.
Dent, E. J. On the Compensation of Pendulums.
Harris, W. S. Reports on Meteorological Observations, Force of Wind, &c., at Plymouth.
*Marianni, Il Professore Stefano. On the Magnetic Action of Momentaneous Electric Currents.
Parsey, A. I. On Conic Sections as applied to Optics. On the Geometry of Arithmetic.
Powell, Rev. B. On
*Woodhead, G. On the Action of Light and Air, and Distribution of the Atmosphere over the Earth.
Lloyd, Rev. Prof. On the Diurnal Changes of the Magnetic Inclination, as obtained with a new instrument.
Reid, Dr. Experiments on Magnetic Polarity connected with Electricity.
Hodgkinson, Eaton. On the mode of conducting Experiments on Resistance of Air. Notice of Experimenta Inquiries on the Strength of Stones, &c.
Bache, A. Report on the Meteorology of the United States.
Herschel, Sir J. Report on Magnetic Co-operation. Report on the Reduction of Lacaille's Stars.
Brewster, Sir David. On a new property of the Rays of the Spectrum, &c. On the existence of Neutral Points, &c., in an Atmosphere, &c. Description of a Polarimeter for measuring the Polarisation of the Sky. On Luminous Lines in certain Planes, &c. On the Structure of an unexamined part of the Spectrum. On Luminous Bands in the Spectra of various Planes. On the Dichroism of certain Substances. On Crystalline Reflection. On Solar Rays transmitted through Apertures of different forms.
Baily, F. Report on Reduction of Stars in Hist. Celeste. Report on British Association Catalogue of Stars.
Sabine, Col. Report of Committee on Translation of Foreign Scientific Memoirs.
Lamont, Prof. (Munich) Report on Meteorological Observations in Germany.

SECTION B.—*Chemistry and Mineralogy.*

*Haidinger, W. Account of the Mineralogical and Geological Museum of the Imperial Mining Department in Vienna.
Johnston, Prof. Report on Chemical Geology, Part 2.
Powell, Rev. Professor.
Scanlan, Maurice. On the presence of Sulphocyanides in Kelp.
Schönbein, C. F., M.D. Results of some late Voltaic Researches.
Harcourt, Rev. W. Results of Experiments on the production of Glass.
*Liebig. Report on Organic Chemistry applied to Physiology and Pathology.

SECTION C.—*Geology.*

Owen, Prof. On British Fossil Mammalia, Part 1.
Williams, Rev. D. On the Stratified and Unstratified Volcanic Products of the West of England. On a Fish-bed in the Palæozoic Strata.
*Rogers, Prof. H. D. and Prof. W. B. On the Physical Structure of the Appalachian Chain.
*Stark, James, M.D. On the Structure and Mode of Formation of Glaciers.
Hall, Elias. On the Geology of the High Peak of Derbyshire. On the Coalfields of Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c.
Phillips, John. Notice of a Fish-bed in the Silurian Strata of Herefordshire. Microscopic Observations on certain kinds of Coal.
Johnston, Prof. Report on Chemical Geology, Part 2.
King, Richard. On the Geology and Physical Geography of the North-west Coast of America.
Murchison, R. I. On the Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains. (Evening.)
Hawkshaw, John. Notice of the Fossil Footsteps in the New Red Sandstone Quarries at Lymm, Cheshire.
Milne, D. Report of Committee on Earthquake-Shocks.

SECTION D.—*Zoology and Botany.*

Royle, T. F., M.D. F.R.S. On the Species or Gossypium, and the Cultivation of Cotton in India.
Hodgkin, T., M.D. Notices regarding Races of Men.
*Strickland, H. E. Report of the Committee on Zoological Nomenclature. Report on Vitality of Seeds.
Richardson, John, M.D. Report on the Icthyology of New Zealand.
Hunt, R. Notice of Action of Light on Seeds.
Results of Dredging at Depths varying from 50 to 145 fathoms, off the Mull of Galloway, by Capt. Beechey, R.N. (Drawn up by W. Thompson, Esq.)
Results of Dredging off the Mull of Cantyre, by Mr. Hyndman, and off Ballygally Head, County Antrim, by Mr. Patterson.

SECTION E.—*Medical Science.*

*Lacock, Dr. (York). On a General Law of Vital Periodicity, &c.
Noble, D. On the Influence of the Factory System in developing Pulmonary Consumption.
Dixon, Sir David I. H., M.D. F.R.S.E. Cases of enormous Hydropic distension of the Abdomen, and of Sudden Death from Aneurism of the Thoracic Aorta.

SECTION F.—*Statistics.*

Glendinning, John, M.D. On
Noble, D. On the Influence of the Factory System in the development of Pulmonary Consumption.
Powell, Rev. Prof. On
Woolcombe, H. On
Sykes, Lieut.-Col. Report on Vital Statistics.
Gilbert, Davies. On Agricultural Education.
Parkinson, Rev. R., B.D. Abstract of Registers of Collegiate Church.
Manchester Statistical Society. Vital Statistics of Manchester.
Ashworth, H. Esq. On the Increase of the Value of Property in South Lancashire since the Revolution.
Shuttleworth, J. Esq. Vital Statistics of Cotton-Spinners.

SECTION G.—*Mechanical Science.*

Vignoles, C., F.R.S. On producing Motion on Railways by means of the pressure of the Atmosphere—On Clegg's dry Gasometer—On the axles of Locomotive Engines—Exhibition of coloured Railway Sections (200 miles).
Moseley, Rev. Prof.—Report on the "Constant Indicator."
Hart, John. On Hot and Cold Blasts in the manufacture of Iron.
Jacobi, C. E. F. (Konigsberg). "Communication littéraire qui s'attache à la mécanique analytique."
Russell, J. S. (on the part of a Committee). Reports on the forms of least resistance to floating bodies, &c.
Juckes, J. C. Notice of two months' Performance of a new Furnace, which consumes Smoke (patent).
Fairbairn, Wm. Reports on Consumption of Coal and other Fuel.—On Strength of Iron made by the Hot and Cold Blast.
Bateman, J. F. On a Self-acting Waste-Weir and Scouring-Sluice.
*Chambers, R. On Ventilation of Houses.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

June 13.—Mr. Murchison in the chair. Read: 1st. "Some observations on the road through part of the plain of Balbec, and across the Lebanon to Soor (the ancient Tyre) and Acre," by Major E. Napier, 46th Regt. 2. A communication from Dr. Dieffenbach describing one of those phenomena which are frequently repeated at the earth's surface, and which effect material changes in the physical geography of countries. The letter was to the following effect: "The large lake of 'Te Wanga,' which," says Dr. Dieffenbach, "I stated, in my communication to the Royal Geographical Society, as occupying a very extensive portion of the island (Chatham Island), and which at the time of my visit in 1840 was separated from the sea by low sand-hills, and about two feet above high-water mark,—had filled again during the last year (1841) to such an extent, that a disruption took place, and the outpouring water effected a broad connexion between the sea and the lake, carrying away many thousand tons of sand, so that a channel was formed which was accessible for boats. One, however, which attempted to enter this now bar-harbour was upset in the heavy surf, and six people were drowned. By this outbreak the size of the lake had remarkably diminished; but easterly gales which subsequently set in and continued for some time, drove a vast quantity of water from the sea into the former, which encroached upon its banks; and although the level of the lake is now the same as that of the sea, and its waters partake of all the movements of the tide, yet the actual surface of this basin is now much larger than it was before. At the time when the agent of the New Zealand Company, who was living in Chatham Island, left that place for Wellington, (about September last), this state of the lake, now properly an inlet, remained unaltered."

3. A paper was read from the chair, being notes on two unpublished maps of the Ural mountains, presented to the Royal Geographical Society by R. I. Murchison. "The Ural mountains," said Mr. Murchison, "being probably less known to geographers than any chain to which they have easy access, he begged to call the attention of the society to the most recent efforts which had been made to enlarge our knowledge of that region, and to offer to his associates two MS. maps; the one explaining the explorations of Captain Strajefsky along the eastern flank of the chain, from 60° to 65° N. Lat.; the other being a highly finished map of the whole of the South Ural. Though there is every reason to believe that these mountains were the source whence a great part of the precious metals were derived by the Greeks and Romans, and were well known to Herodotus, it is from the reign of Peter the Great only that the Russians began to take possession of the forest wilds, occupied by Voguls in the north, and by Bashkirs in the south. From the day, when that great sovereign planted, under his agent Demidoff, the first mining establishments on the eastern sides of the chain, a steady progress has been made in reclaiming and civilising those tracts, which, besides vast masses of copper, magnetic iron, and platinum, have recently afforded not less than two millions sterling of gold per annum. Wherever mines have been worked, whether by the imperial government or by individuals, the adjacent country has become the resort of an industrious and well-ordered population. Notwithstanding these advances, however, no good Russian map of the mountains has yet been published. The best which has appeared is that which resulted from the labours of Baron Humboldt and his countrymen, A. Erman and others, and without which Mr. Murchison and his friends, in their late explorations in the Ural, could not have unravelled the structure of the chain. Desirous of facilitating the inquiries which were the object of Mr. Murchison's and his companions' visit, the imperial government directed the commanding officers at the several zavods (mining establishments) to prepare for their use such mineralogical and geographical maps as had already been executed; and these were of great use. In addition to these, various new materials had been collected since the publication of Humboldt's map. In the volumes of the 'School of Mines,' several detailed maps of districts had been put forth; and recently Colonel Helmersen, who has been one of the foremost in extending our geographical knowledge of the chain, has produced a general map of the whole mountain range, from the North Sea to the Lake Aral. The chief new feature of this small map consists in a flanking N. and S. range, which runs through the steppes of the Kirghis parallel to the Ural. When viewed upon this small and general scale, the Ural mountains appear to be nothing more than a narrow mural mass separating Europe from Asia; but a personal acquaintance with them compels the geographer to warn his associates against the adoption of this idea, at least without very great modifications. Throughout a great part of their course these mountains are, in fact, made up of many embranchments, spurs, and lateral ridges, the aggregate of which has never a less width than thirty miles, and in some parts is extended to a breadth of 120 miles. The true watershed or Ural-tau of this chain, varying in altitude from about 1600 to 2500 feet only above the level of the sea, is perfectly continuous throughout nearly eighteen degrees of latitude, being no where traversed by gorges or transverse rivers, until, subsiding into low ridges, it is crossed by the river Ural in its course from Orsk to Orenburg. The chief natural depression in this watershed has been rendered available in constructing the principal road from Russia to Siberia by Ekaterinemburg; and if these elevations were to be judged of by the traveller who had seen them in no other latitude, he would scarcely apply to them the term of mountains. They, however, present in other places rugged masses of imposing character, and attaining to the height of 5720 feet." With respect to the two unpublished maps now presented to the society by Mr. Murchison, he said, "that one was the work of Captain Strajefsky, of the imperial school of mines, now resident at Bogoslafsk; who during two summers explored the eastern flank of the chain amid every imaginable privation, his whole journey being an unceasing combat with the natural obstacles of the ground, the dense and impassable forests, and the countless morasses of which swarmed with virulent mosquitos, and were tenanted, at very rare intervals, only by savage Voguls and Ostiaks. These great natural difficulties would, however (Mr. Murchison was persuaded), soon vanish before the active colonising spirit of the Russians, if adequate temptations were offered in a sufficient supply of gold ore, the discovery of which was the chief object of the expedition; but as few strips of ground worthy of notice were observed to the north of 61° N. lat., near to which the northernmost Russian mines are now established, it is not probable that, for many years to come, we shall be furnished with better geographical knowledge of this portion of the chain than that which has been communicated by the adventurous traveller, and by his chief, Colonel Protasoff, who, it is right to say, was the first to explore to the north of his quarters (Bogoslafsk), and who was prevented by bad health alone from following up his earlier researches. From the explorations of Strajefsky, Mr. Murchison has inserted on the map a few observations as obtained from the author himself. With regard to the South Ural, this portion of the chain, unlike that of the north, is composed of many ridges, which, being arranged in a fan-shape, trend to the S. and also to the S.S.E. and S.S.W. It is a highly diversified and picturesque region, including, in its northern part, mountain groups, some of which, as Iremel, rise to 5200 feet above the sea; and is, with the exception of some Russian zavods and establishments, a Bashkir country. The map of it now presented is the reduction of many elaborate field-surveys made by the direction of Gen. Perofsky, and under the superintendence of General Rokasofski. And I have (said Mr. Murchison) sincere pleasure in assuring my English friends, that it is as accurate in physical details as it is exquisite in drawing. The map adds very materially to all previous knowledge of the S. Ural, and corrects several errors respecting the direction of some branches of the chain immediately N. and N.N.E. of Orenburg." The first inspection of this map determined Mr. Murchison—although he had already traversed the country in different directions—to re-examine the whole tract as far as his time would allow him; and this enabled him, with the assistance of his friends, Count Keyserling and M. de Verneuil, to make a general map, and to give to the Geological Society some views in which the S. Ural is contrasted with the N. Ural. "Convinced, however (said Mr. Murchison), that I could, from our own hurried observations, do no sort of justice to so beautiful a map as that which had been given to me, I induced Mr.

Khanikoff, a gentleman of high attainments, the secretary of General Perowiki, and who had sedulously studied this portion of the chain,—to furnish me, at his leisure, with a description of the S. Ural, in illustration of the map." This valuable memoir is of considerable length: it is written in Russian, but has been translated; and both the original and the translation were presented, together with the maps, to the society, and laid upon the table. And Mr. Murchison concluded his interesting notice in these words:—"I trust that the result of a journey among a people and amid scenes little previously known to Englishmen, which has called forth so excellent a map as that which now becomes the property of the Royal Geographical Society, will elicit from my associates as grateful feelings as those which I experienced in receiving at the hands of our old allies and kind friends this proof of the generous and noble conduct of his Imperial Majesty, who directed all his representatives, wherever the English geologist travelled, to furnish him with every document which could facilitate the progress of scientific research: thus convincing me that it is a principle of the imperial government vigorously and munificently to encourage the advance of natural knowledge."

In addition to the valuable maps just mentioned as presented to the society by Mr. Murchison, the secretary announced an unusual number of munificent donations since the last meeting, among which may be particularised 392 sheets of the great cadastral survey of Bavaria, with several folios of astronomical, geodesical, and statistical data, presented by his majesty the King of Bavaria, among which are large plans of all the principal towns of the kingdom; ten volumes of memoirs, &c. from the Royal Academy of Sciences of Munich; a great number of maps, including detailed topographies of Algeria, from the Depôt de la Guèrre at Paris; twenty different charts, besides the fifth volume of the *Pilot Français*, from the Dépôt de la Marine of France; forty-one charts from our own hydrographic office at the Admiralty, &c. But the chief attraction of the evening was a most magnificent donation from Admiral Krusenstein, being a fac-simile of the very curious Pizzigani map of the world. The original of this very interesting and curiously illuminated map is now in the archives at Parma; it was constructed by the Pizzigani celebrated geographers of Venice, and bears date MCCCLXVII. A copy of it was made by order of Maria Louisa, then empress of the French, expressly as a present to Count Roumantzoff, chancellor of the Russian empire; and it is from this copy, now at St. Petersburgh, that Admiral Krusenstein has caused the present beautiful fac-simile to be made, purposely for the Royal Geographical Society of London. This map has never been published, though it is mentioned in Gosselin and elsewhere; and in Viscount Sautarem's late valuable atlas of inedited maps, (of which a copy was on the table, among other donations to the society), there is engraved a small portion of the Pizzigani map, which is well worthy the attention of the historical geographer and of the curious in general.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

ACCORDING to the ballotting list, on Thursday week, the following were the elections for the ensuing year:—*President:* H. H. Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., Boden professor of Sanscrit, Oxford. *Vice-presidents:* E. Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S.; and J. Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S. *Treasurer:* J. D. Cuff, Esq., F.S.A. *Secretaries:* J. Y. Akerman, Esq., F.S.A. (also *Foreign Secretary*); and C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A. *Librarian:* H. W. Diamond, Esq., F.S.A. *Members of the Council:* C. F. Barnwell, Esq., F.R.S.; J. B. Bergne, Esq.; R. Boyne, Esq.; J. Brumell, Esq.; Lord A. D. Conyngham, F.S.A.; G. Corner, Esq., F.S.A.; J. Field, Esq.; E. Guest, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; W. Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A.; T. Horsfield, Esq., M.D.; J. Huxtable, Esq.; and B. Nightingale, Esq.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 14.—Dr. Lee in the chair. Several donations of books were announced. Papers read: 1st. "On the weather as a science," by James Smith, Esq., of Glasgow; a very ably written paper, introductory to a proposed series on the various discoveries of Mr. George M'Kenzie of Perth; who, during a period of nearly six years' unremitting assiduity, has discovered some anemonal laws, that are likely greatly to benefit the science of meteorology. 2d, "On atmospheric electricity," by the secretary, in continuance of his monthly papers on that interesting subject. Their object is to shew, if practicable, what affinity exists between the electrical results, as obtained by Mr. Weekes from his gigantic apparatus, extending over the town of Sandwich, and the positions of the planets during each month of the year. Many singular coincidences have already been ascertained, and which the author feels confident time and unremitting attention will confirm, viz. that Saturn produces or excites negative electricity in our atmosphere, or reduces the air from a positive to a negative or neutral state; that Mercury, Mars, and Jupiter excite abundance of positive electricity during their configurations; and that the moon alters the character of the existing electrical condition of the air, from positive to negative or neutral, and *vice versâ*, on her crossing the equator and the tropics.

Map of the Routes in India; with Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations. Lond., W. H. Allen and Co. CONSTRUCTED, as it appears to us, with great care and consequent accuracy, this map exhibits at a glance all the civil and military stations in our vast Indian empire; and is, in fact, all that is wanted for general information. Where farther *minutiæ* are required, we presume that reference must be had to Messrs. Allen's larger maps, where villages and other topographical intelligence are laid down in greater detail. For either species of inquiry, we can cordially recommend both.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, June 17, 1842.

Academy of Sciences: sittings of 13th June.—The president announced the loss the Academy had sustained by the decease of M. Double, member of the medical and surgical section; and M. Thénard moved the chemical section to form the list of candidates, in the room of M. Arfewdson deceased.

The third corresponding member to the physical section, elected in the third consecutive sitting, was M. de Haldat. Out of 38 votes he obtained 33.

M. Arago communicated that he had just finished a notice upon Herschel. Fourier has already given historically the works of this celebrated man; but only lightly in respect of practical astronomy. This is the portion of his investigations which, at the express desire of Fourier, M. Arago had taken up.

M. Flandin read a memoir, by himself and M. Dauger, on poisoning with antimony, and on the complications which the presence of that body may cause in the cases of poisoning with arsenic. The authors believe that they have shewn, by chemical analysis, that antimony does not affect all the organs indifferently. They have found it again almost exclusively in the liver; but very seldom in the lungs, the nervous, muscular, or osseous systems. This fact has led MM. Dauger and Flandin to suppose that substances not of an assimilating nature only penetrate organic matter like liquid into a sponge; that absorption is not a purely physical phenomenon; and that the vascularity of organs is not sufficient to explain the physiological action. They conceive that in the ratio of its chemical nature every poison acts on the ultimate or proximate elements of the organs; but there appertains to these elements a resistance proportionate to the peculiar constitution of the organs, and of the vital activity of the creature.

MM. Chevreul, Pelouse, and Regnault, were appointed to examine and to report upon this memoir.

M. Le Colonel Savart addressed a memoir on the experimental determination of the number of vibrations of cords.

M. Edmond Becquerel a memoir on the solar spectrum, in relation to its chemical and phosphorogenic properties: in exposing to its action for some seconds plates of silver iodised, then treated with chlorine or bromine, he observed that the obscure rays noted by Wollaston and Frauenhoffer were marked, after fixing the image, in the same places as in the luminous spectrum. Papers prepared with the tincture of guaiacum, or other like matter, furnished the same results. But it is remarkable that in many substances the action extended beyond the extreme violet. By powdering gummed paper, or plastering the white of an egg with phosphorus of Canton, then heating it to 200 or 300 deg., and exposing it to the focus of a lens which permits very large rays of a portion of the solar spectrum to be perceived, M. Becquerel has observed the phosphorescent layer to be ploughed with black lines, having their position also the same as in the luminous spectrum. He has likewise determined that the phosphorescence is weakened gradually, and at length destroyed, by the red, orange, yellow, green, and blue rays. M. Becquerel's memoir was referred to a commission, composed of MM. Biot, Arago, and Bobinet.

M. Deydier transmitted some details regarding a meteor which was seen on the 3d June, at nine o'clock in the evening, at Saint-Beausire, near Brioude (Haute-Loire): this meteor, as bright as the moon at full, seemed to raise itself almost perpendicularly fifty metres from the observer, with a direction from north to south; arrived at that height, there burst from the centre of the mass a dazzling light, forming for it a tail, of a metre in length, without the meteor itself ceasing to be round. Then it fell towards the earth at about a quarter of a league from where it had appeared to have formed itself, and spread around, even to its total extinction, a light as vivid as the sun at mid-day.

M. de Malbos, who wrote from Berriat on the same subject, had heard a rumbling noise six minutes after the explosion of the meteor.

M. de Mont-Desir, engineer *des ponts et chaussées* at Mende (Lozère), gave also the following details:—the fire-ball went from north-east to south-west; it shone as brightly as the sun during ten seconds, and dissipated itself in

air without reaching the horizon, and two minutes afterwards a dull noise was heard. There were no clouds at the time; but a violent and sudden gust of wind was felt.

M. Bravais forwarded a note on crepusculous phenomena, which he and M. Martins had observed between the 7th July and 5th August, 1841, at a height of 2683 metres, with a view to their being compared with those of the northern regions.

M. Degousée transmitted a letter from Aymé-Bey, director of the chemical works and of the mines of Egypt, which determines the existence of several wells bored in the oases of the Libyan chain: he proposes to bore afresh those that have been filled up.

On a letter from M. Darbe being read, which proposed the employment of four lanterns fixed so as alternately to eclipse each other, M. Arago took occasion to observe, that he had assisted for a dozen years in the experiments ordered by government, and that he had seen that very great errors may be committed by the use of luminous points instead of lines.

Meteorological observations made by MM. Coulvier, Gravier and Delarue were received, as also notes on several subjects.

The Academie Française awarded, on Tuesday, 11,000 francs as prizes to authors of works favourable to morality; namely, 4000f. to M. Poujoulat for his "Histoire de Jerusalem;" 3000f. to Mdlle. Lajolais for her "Education des Femmes;" 2500f. to M. Pauthier for his translation of the "Moralistes de l'Orient," and 1500f. to M. O. Leroy for his "Corneille et Gerson."

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 11.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. J. D. Simpson, fellow of Sidney Sussex Coll., compounder; the Ven. T. Thorp, fellow and senior tutor of Trinity College, and archdeacon of Bristol.

Masters of Arts.—C. T. Osbourne, Sidney Sussex College; Rev. A T. Paget, Gonville and Caius College.

Bachelors in Medicine.—W. H. Drosier, Gonville and Caius College; A. D. White, Pembroke College.

Bachelors of Arts.—W. Balderston, scholar, S. H. Lee-Warner, St. John's College; R. P. Carew, Downing College; F. H. Laing, Queen's College.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Geographical, 8½ P.M.; British Architects, 8 P.M.

Tuesday.—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 8½ P.M.

Wednesday.—Geological, 8½ P.M.

Saturday.—Mathematical, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

THE ART-UNIONS.

It will be seen by Mr. Hering's copious and explanatory advertisement in the *Literary Gazette* three weeks ago, that Art-Unions have for years had much influence in encouraging the arts in Germany; and we have the more reason to rejoice in the example as they are now happily exercising a similar influence in Great Britain. The proposition to extend the intercourse between the countries meets with our most hearty concurrence; and we advise the lovers of the fine arts to visit Mr. Hering's *studio*, and examine the annual productions of the German school which have been the subjects of prizes and are there collected. A line-engraving of two Girls, after Bendeman; another of the famous Rhenish sprite Die Lurley, after Carl. Begas; and, indeed, the whole series,—are admirably characteristic of Teutonic ideas, and executed in a style which affords valuable grounds for comparison with English performances. It is by such means that all may be improved; for it is a truism in art, that nearly as much may be learnt from faults and failures as from more perfect works which reach the height of merit. We are sure that the future proceedings of the Art-Unions of Dusseldorff, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, and Francfort, will be much benefited by subscriptions from us; and we trust that a mutual interchange of these refining and friendship-promoting courtesies (we like a bit of German compound) will have an excellent national effect, not only as regards the cultivation of the arts, but of the most important political relations.

On this topic, we have to notice a representation of the last distribution of prizes at Drury Lane Theatre, by Allom, which affords a clever and faithful picture of that animated scene, and is likely, by a wide circulation throughout the country, to promote a knowledge of the society, and consequently increase its resources.

As a good way to encourage the arts is to shew what may be got by doing so, we devote a space to the following list of pictures already selected by the prizeholders in the Art-Union of London, as distributed at the above drawing in Drury Lane Theatre:—

From the Royal Academy.

Prizeholder.	Amount of Prize.	Subject of Picture.	Artist.
Wycherley, B.	£400	The Flight into Egypt	John Martin.
Cross	300	Departure of Charles II. from Bentley	C. Landseer, A.R.A.
Stelb	200	The Money-Lender	R. M'Innes.
Quincey	150	The Microscope	G. Lance.
Wilcox	150	The Cavalier	A. Cooper, R.A.
Muspratt	100	The Watering-Place	F. R. Lee, R.A.
Sutherland	100	Inquiring for the Ferry	T. S. Cooper.
Troughton	100	Scene from the Vicar of Wakefield	W. P. Frith.
Faulder	80	Highland Scenery	F. R. Lee, R.A.
Payne	80	Taking up Eel-Pots	J. Stark.
Dickinson	70	The Schoolmaster	C. W. Cope.
Huth	70	"Who'll serve the Queen"	R. Farrier.
Cradock	60	The Challenge	F. P. Stephanoff.
Wheen	60	Devonshire Scenery	F. R. Lee, R.A.
Wickwar	60	A Scottish Dinner	A. Fraser.
Cutts	50	Samuel relating his Dream	J. H. Wheelwright.
Ede	50	The Travelling Tinker	G. Williams.
Ford	50	Gravesend Reach	G. W. Butland.
Hurlston	50	Sunset	A. J. Woolmer.
Selby	50	The Market-Girl	P. F. Poole.
Smith	50	The Timber-Barge	J. Tennant.
Allen	40	Summer	H. J. Boddington.
Dodley	40	The Alehouse-Door	H. J. Boddington.
Gardner	40	Whitby Pier	A. Clint.
Haghe, C.	40	The Gipsy Haunt	H. Jutsum.
Harvey, D. S.	40	A River Scene	T. Creswick.
Stafford, J. C.	40	On the Borders of Hcrefordshire	A. Montague.
Wade	40	Una and the Lion	H. Le Jeune.
Burford	30	Landscape	H. Jutsum.
Colling	30	Landscape	R. R. Reinagle, R.A.
Jeffkins	30	Beach at Hastings	A. Clint.
Morten	30	Scene from the Vicar of Wakefield	A. Solomons.
Scott	30	The Jewess	A. Geddes, A.R.A.
Wheeler	30	Floretta	R. Farrier.
Wilkinson, Miss	30	An East Indiaman off Blackwall	W. C. Smith.
Bennoch, F.	25	The Broken Pitcher (plaster-model)	W. C. Marshall.
Gale	25	The Highland Gillie	A. Cooper, R.A.
Holmes	25	St. Benedict's Abbey, Norfolk	P. W. Elen.
Humphry	25	Tired Pilgrims	P. F. Poole.
Langdon	25	On the Scheldt	H. Lancaster.
Pegg, W.	25	Notley Brook, Bucks	J. Dearman.
Wood, R. R.	25	Lady R. Russell and her Husband	H. M. Cooper.
Babb, Rev.	20	Florizel and Perdita	A. D. Cooper.
Brough, T.	20	View of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight	A. Vickers.
Dalton, G.	20	The Village Oak	J. Stark.
Lupton, H.	20	The Cobbler	T. Crane.
Morgan, C.	20	The Market-Cart	S. R. Percy.
Owencroft	20	Carisbrooke Castle	A. Vickers.
Skingley, G.	20	A Young Greek	T. Mogford.
Stahlschmidt, J. C.	20	Loch Katrine, Scotland	J. Dobbin.
Bird, J.	15	On the French Coast at Ambleteuse	H. Lancaster.
Davey, G.	15	Flowers	W. W. Hardy.
Marchant	15	A Suffolk Errand-Boy	G. G. Bullock.
Pentreath	£15	"Suffer little Children to come unto Me"	F. Howard.
Rayson, R.	15	Cottage on Woolpit Heath	C. Ward.
Spencer, A.	15	Dorothea	H. Le Jeune.
Barnes, G.	10	Portsmouth Harbour	W. C. Smith.
Schofield	10	Dover	D. H. M'Kewan.

From the British Institution.

Watson, W.	200	Charles I. and the Infanta of Spain	F. Stone.
Wingrove	70	Landing of Jeanie Deans at Roseneath	A. Johnstone.
Douglas, J.	60	Cattle and Figures	W. Shayer.
Hodgson, A.	60	Scene on the Coast of Yorkshire	A. Clint.
Mortimore, Mrs.	60	A Fairy Tale	Mrs. W. Carpenter.
Paternoster, T.	50	The Old English Ballad-Singer	W. B. Scott.
Pinniger, C.	50	Arabs' Prisoner	J. M. Leigh.
Dickson, W.	40	Buccanier's Daughter	Mrs. M'Ian.
Marks, J. J.	40	The Young Falconer	G. Lance.
Peto, Miss S.	40	Scene in the Highlands	Montague and Joy.
Bell, Wm.	20	Dead Game	G. G. Bullock.
Rhodes, J. R.	20	Scene in Windsor Forest	J. Wilson, jun.
Mills, R.	15	Windsor Castle	J. Stark.
Vaughan, H.	15	A Greenwich Pensioner	H. J. Pidding.
Lowe, J.	10	Milbank in 1810	E. Williams, sen.
Squirhill	10	The Ready Reckoner	R. Farrier.
Stewart, J.	10	St. Clement's Reach, Thames	G. W. Butland.
Walker, J. E.	10	At Portel, near Boulogne	H. Lancaster.

Society of British Artists.

Cracknell	100	The Countess of Derby's Departure	J. F. Herring.
C. R.	70	The Holm Wood	J. W. Allen.
Ellis, E. F.	70	Near Redhill, Surrey	J. W. Allen.
Pack, D.	70	"Donnez-moi un sou"	G. Stevens.
Campbell, Mrs. D.	70	Pheasant's Nest, Cheddar	J. B. Pyne.
Millar, J.	60	The Ploughman's Dinner	W. Shayer.
Kinnaird, Lord	50	Namur on the Meuse and Sombre	C. F. Tomkins.
Law, J.	50	Consolation	E. Prentis.
Smithers, Rev. W.	50	Dover Harbour	J. Wilson.
Littledale, J.	40	Boppart on the Rhine	C. F. Tomkins.
Minet, J. L.	40	Bexley Heath	J. Tennant.
Sheldon, Mrs.	40	Sunday Morning	H. J. Boddington.
Stallard	40	Blacksmith's Shop	J. Herring.
Young	40	London from Waterloo Bridge	W. C. Smith.
Cooper, W.	30	Sheep-Washing	H. J. Boddington.
M'Meikan, J.	30	The Favourite Haunt	H. J. Boddington.
Russell	30	Friezland Boats	W. Baker.
Dale, Mrs.	25	Hungarian Shepherd	J. Zeitter.
Harris	25	Mayence on the Rhine	C. F. Tomkins.
M'Michael	25	Fruit-Girl of North Holland	J. Zeitter.
Manning, J.	25	Tezel	J. Zeitter.
Moore, J.	25	A Woody Lane, Kent	H. J. Boddington.
Oak	25	From the Pier Rocks	A. Clint.
Rylands, J.	25	An Irish Village Fête	H. M'Manus.
Shoollred	25	Music	J. Stewart.
Alfred	20	The Village of Runswick	A. Clint.
Bacon, B.	20	Windsor Castle	J. B. Pyne.

Prizeholder.	Amount of Prize.	Subject of Picture.	Artist.
Bance	£20	Near Canterbury	J. W. Allen.
Beadle, J., jun.	20	Ma chère petite Sœur	R. J. Hamerton.
Bewes, C.	20	Blind Man's Buff	H. E. Dawe.
Child, J. H.	20	Fishing-Boats	A. Clint.
Elley, Miss	20	Near Ditton on Thames	E. D. Smith.
Hollingsworth	20	The Cottage Window	G. Stevens.
Miller	20	Tittlebat Fisher	J. Tennant.
Parry, R.	20	The Mountain-Maid	A. J. Woolmer.
Purkiss, H.	20	An Italian Haycart	C. Josi.
Solly, S.	20	Interior of a Stable	W. Shayer.
Stevens, J. C.	20	On the River Ouse	H. J. Boddington.
Stewart, R.	20	Reading the News	A. Montague.
Usill	20	On the Scheldt	H. Lancaster.
Willis, F.	20	Scene at Yarmouth	H. Lancaster.
Wilson, G.	20	Plas-y-naut, Wales	J. B. Pyne.
Bell, A.	15	On the Normandy Coast	J. W. Allen.
Duff, Wm.	15	View on the Arno	F. James.
Emlyn, Lord	15	On the Banks of a River	T. S. Cooper.
Hicks	15	A Cottage Girl	C. Baxter.
Jefferson, D.	15	Waiting for the Tide	R. J. Hamerton.
Plowman, J.	15	Fisherman's Children	W. Shayer.
Spurr, A.	15	Stratagem discovered	A. Solomons.
Watkins, R.	15	"Poor, naked Wretches," &c.	J. Stewart.
Ashston, R. J.	10	French Fish-Girl	A. J. Woolmer.
Bewes, C. T.	10	A Titbit	J. Bateman.
Blackwell	10	Old Water-Mill	A. Vickers.
Bond, B.	10	On the River Thames	J. W. Allen.
Capell	10	Near Maidstone	R. Hilder.
Folscutt	10	Moonlight	J. Gray.
Footman	10	A Family Group	T. Bateman.
Lloyd	10	The Light Guitar	A. J. Woolmer.
Nicoll	10	A Shady Lane	W. Jutsum.
Norman, Mrs.	10	Waiting for a Customer	J. W. Allen.
Norman	10	Light and Shadow	A. J. Woolmer.
Serle, Mrs.	10	Evening	J. W. Allen.
Webb	10	Sterne's Maria	F. Stacpoole.
Water-Colour Society.			
Kennedy	60	Cattle returning	J. D. Harding.
Esdaile	50	Fingal's Cave	C. Fielding.
Cubitt, L.	40	Grand Canal, Venice	W. Callow.
Halford	40	Near Filey Bay.	C. Fielding.
Paul, J. D.	40	Trampers getting Wood	F. Taylor.
Johnson	30	Old Admiral and his Daughter	F. Taylor.
Palmer	30	Minehead, Somersetshire	P. Dewint.
Robson	30	View of Ben Vorlich	C. Fielding.
Thomson	30	West Lynn, Devon	P. Dewint.
Grimsdall	25	Noureddin and the beautiful Persian	Miss E. Sharpe.
Jones	25	Gipsy Travellers	O. Oakley.

Prizeholder.	Amount of Prize.	Subject of Picture.	Artist.
Roberts	£25	Lancaster	D. Cox.
Hardwicke	20	A Scene on the Frome	G. A. Tripp.
Hicks	20	View from the Churchyard of Thun, Switzerland	W. Callow.
Nicholson	20	Scene on the New Forest	G. Whichelo.
Philips	20	Part of the Foscari Palace	J. Holland.
Taylor	20	Avalanches, Normandy	C. Bentley.
Vallance	20	A Rollicking Trooper	W. Hunt.
Wilson, Miss	20	Barnard Castle	H. Gastineau.
Griffith	15	Ferry on the Thames	W. Evans.
Osborne, Mrs.	15	Waiting for the Boat	G. Whichelo.
Prudhoe, Lord	15	Views in Argyleshire	C. Fielding.
Ware	15	Richmond, Yorkshire	J. Varley.
Grimshaw	10	Lake of Garda	H. Gastineau.
Jerwood	10	Bolton Abbey	C. Fielding.
Kennard	10	Dover Castle	H. Gastineau.
Lathom	10	View on the Thames	G. Barrett.
Lough	10	View on Loch Leven	C. Fielding.
Moresby, Mrs.	10	Peasant-Boy	W. Hunt.
Warren	10	Ben Slarive	C. Fielding.
New Water-Colour Society.			
Kilnar	100	Le Tourbeau des Cardinaux d'Amboise	R. R. Penson.
Darke, Miss	30	"Were there death in the cup," &c.	J. Jenkins.
Dudley	30	The Missal	R. B. Green.
Holman	30	Snowdon	T. Lindsay.
Simpson	30	The Good Samaritan	E. Corbould.
King	25	The Fortune-Teller	J. Absolom.
Marshall	25	Rich Relations	J. Absolom.
Stone	25	Durrenstein on the Rhine	W. Robinson.
White	25	The Return of Hannibal	T. Kearnan.
Hooper	20	Dover	T. S. Robins.
Levett, Mrs.	20	A Cottager	A. Penley.
Watmough	20	The Wanderers	F. W. Topham.
I'Anson	15	Cinderella	J. Jenkins.
Kelk	15	On the Rhine	G. Howse.
Leyburn	15	Italian Peasants	A. H. Taylor.
Watson	15	Church of St. Maclou, Rouen	G. Howse.
Bishop	10	Coming through the Rye	J. Absolom.
Brown	10	Deer-Stalkers	T. Carnpion.
Carver	10	Gate of Lambeth Palace	J. W. Archer.
Copley, Miss	10	On the Alton Downs	J. Fahey.
Dean, Mrs.	10	Coast Scene	T. S. Boys.
George, E.	10	Old Barn, Watery Sunset	J. M. Youngman.
Lloyd	10	View near Ramsgate	H. Warren.
Smith	10	"Oh dear, what shall I do?"	A. H. Taylor.
Trew	10	An Armourer's Workshop	E. H. Wehnert.

Note.—The sums above named are the amounts awarded as prizes; the cost of the respective pictures being, in many cases, considerably greater.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Original Views of London as it is. By T. Shotter Boys. The descriptive letter-press, in French and English, by C. Ollier. London, T. Boys.

A SERIES of views of many of the most interesting objects and places in and about London, admirably executed by the artist, and ably transferred to the stone. We have the Mansion House, Tower, Custom House, London Bridge, London itself from Greenwich, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, St. James's, the Horse Guards, Hyde Park, Temple Bar, St. Dunstan's Church, St. Paul's, the Bank, and many others; all taken from good points, and faithfully and picturesquely representing the subjects. The Tower, Temple Bar, and the Bank, are, if any preference can be given where is so much merit and beauty throughout, our especial favourites. In some the introduction of figures, animals, &c., add much, not only to the spirit and animation, but to the character belonging to the locality. Indeed, Mr. Boys has, in every individual drawing, shewn much taste and judgment, and has altogether produced a work so honourable to his talents, that we trust it will soon be in the hands, as it deserves, of thousands of the citizens and indwellers of our mighty metropolis.

Roberts' Sketches of the Holy Land. Part III. London, F. G. Moon.

IN this admirable continuation of a work of the highest character in art, the Church of the Purification is a noble specimen; but the Upper Fountain of Siloam is truly a sacred and affecting representation. The genius of the artist has here completely embodied the sentiment of the holiest of writings: in it his mind shines forth even more grandly and feelingly than his pencil. Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives is a sublime panorama; the Stone of Unction an interesting ceremonial; and the Crypt of the Holy Sepulchre a very remarkable architectural drawing.

Parga during the awful Ceremony that preceded the Banishment of its brave Christian inhabitants, and the Entrance of Ali Pasha. Painted by J. and G. Foggo. London, Colnaghi, Puckle, and Co.

THIS grand print has at length been completed and published, and high honour does it reflect on the perseverance and talents of the brother artists, to whom we are indebted for so noble a historical effort. The brave example which the Messrs. Foggo have set, of cultivating at once the highest, most neglected, and unrewarded style of art, will not, it is hoped, have been thrown away; and, indeed, in the recent life in competition which has sprung up amongst us, it is not out of the way to trace an effect of their long-continued exertions—exertions flowing from an innate love of, and desire to, perpetrate what is really great, however little encouraged at the time by public taste and patronage. Of the subject of this engraving we spoke when it first appeared as a painting. The mingled sacred rites of devotion and preparations for mortal resistance in the Pargiots; the martial advance of the force of Ali Pasha; the episodes of individual and family sufferings on the one hand, and of military and treacherous manœuvres on the other; the smoky atmosphere, and all the accessories of the composition, are well considered, appropriate, and finely illustrative of the sad event. The whole design, as well as its execution, fills us with respect for the abilities and the honest ambition of the authors of a work, which has few, if any, parallels in our age of humble prettinesses and marketable picture-manufactures, fit for all places and all purchasers. This, at least, is not a production belonging to either class.

View of Cabool. By T. G. Dutton; from an original sketch by D. G. Gonsalves. J. Madden and Co.

A DISTINCT lithographic view of this too memorable a place.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

June 17. (*Annual Conversazione.*)—The whole of the museum in Scotland Yard was lighted up, and a very numerous party assembled. This annual *soirée* affords one of the best opportunities to see to advantage the increasing and valuable collection belonging to this institution. In addition to the attractive fixtures, if they may be so called, many interesting exhibitions, &c., were arranged for the amusement and instruction of the guests—the electric telegraph; experiments with polarized light; the anemometer; calotypes; model of iron floating breakwater; discourse on phrenology, and Mr. Brindley's recent charges against it; the circulation of blood in a frog's foot, as seen in the microscope; specimens of washable paper-hangings, &c. &c. The preparation for the washable paper, called Kalsomine, can, it was stated, be applied to water-colour and chalk drawings, to render them washable with soap and water; a valuable collection of Affghan arms, recently presented by Lt. Col. Carmichael Smyth, and amongst them the heavy matchlock, with rest,

used by the natives of the Khyber pass, attracted general attention, as indeed did most of the interesting objects of the museum, and also those so admirably catered for the occasion.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THOUGHTS ON THE STARS.

"Ye stars, which are the poetry of heaven!"—*Byron.*

Stars of the solemn night,
Mute prophets of old time,
What mark ye on your calm and beauteous flight
O'er distant shore and clime?

Retains the queenly Earth
Her majesty of air—
The brightness of the morning of her birth,
When Deity moved there?

Still, silent gaze ye down,
Pale watchers of the hour;
Miss ye the lost, the old seraphic crown
God placed in Eden's bower?

Miss ye the seraph-wings
That dwelt with earth of old?
Shews Night no more the soul-inspiring things
Her hosts could erst unfold?

Hear ye, by Chebar's stream,
The angels sing no more?
Fled is the inspiration of that theme,
Is all its music o'er?

The olive and the vine
Flourish in beauty still;
But when will shape, or sound, or sight divine,
Hallow fount, vale, or hill?

Hush'd is the Delphian lute,
The Olympic laurel gone;
The triumphs of Athenian song are mute;
But ye, ye still shine on.

I mark ye flashing free,
Yet marvel 'midst your light
That ye, who watch'd the Saviour's agony,
Could e'er again look bright.

Empires have shrunk to dust;
Crowns crumbled 'neath your sway;
Sceptres and thrones, whereon the mighty trust,
Fallen, like meaner prey.

Sage, seer, and prophet fam'd,
To you their hours have given;
Ye by the bard immortal have been nam'd
The poetry of heaven.

And yet not so; if power,
Passion, and grandeur, be
The elements of that mysterious dower,
Clouds are heaven's poetry:

When they at sunset wear
The mantle of their god,
And with their gorgeous presence all the air
Seems as by angels trod.

Or when from storm beneath
The lightning leaps afar,
Like God's avenging sword from out its sheath—
Oh, match not with the star.

The poetry of clouds!
The passion and the might,
Which at one stride the howling ocean shrouds,
And shakes the throne of night.

Clouds are heaven's poetry—
Whirlwind and tempest make
These their wild heralds o'er the shrieking sea,
Whilst hearts in terror ache.

No; beautiful ye are,
And fair as woman's love;
And to the poet dear is every star
His eyes yet found above.

But not to you is given
The character to change,
And mark the varying poetry of heaven—
Ye have a bounded range.

Nor need the bard deny
What every moment tells,
Clouds are the mighty features of the sky,
And there expression dwells.

Youth, hope, and beauty, meet
To celebrate your worth;
Ye to the lover and the muse are sweet
As aught beheld from earth.

Ye cheer the cloister'd flower,
When night sits cold and dim;
Or list the lonely nun at twilight-hour
Breathe low her vesper-hymn.

All sacred feelings seem
To hail the light ye shed;
Prophets have knelt, and bless'd the starry beam
That first to Jesus led.

Oh, when my setting day
Leaves dark the path I trod,
Still lead my thoughts upon your heavenly way,
And light my soul to God.

Charles Swain.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—*I Puritani* was revived on Thursday, when Persiani took the part of *Elvira*, which she sung beautifully throughout. G. Ronconi was successful in *Ricardo*; these were the only novelties in the cast. A magnificent spectacle followed—*Alma*, or *La Fille du Feu*, Monsieur Deshayes' new ballet, with appropriate music by Costa; which, for splendid scenery and dresses, blazing illumination, graceful dancing, and picturesque grouping, has never been surpassed.

Rachel.—On Friday week Rachel sustained the character of *Ariane* in T. Corneille's weak play of that name. It affords less scope for the display of her talents than any other part in which she has appeared; but she made the most in giving expression to the emotions of the forsaken heroine.

German Opera. — Meyerbeer's celebrated opera, *The Huguenots*, was produced on Monday with every accessory of scenery, dress, &c. &c., and to one of the most crowded houses of the season. The opera realised, to the fullest extent, the high anticipations formed previous to its production in England. Curtailment is, however, absolutely necessary—four hours and twenty minutes is, to use a homely phrase, too much of a good thing; and in consequence of its extreme length, some of the finest music in the fourth and fifth acts is rather tolerated than relished as it deserves. The opening chorus is full of spirit, and was very well sung. The next gem is a hymn, and it lost nothing of its beauty as given by Staudigl: it is very striking. The battle-song was also given by the same singer with unbounded spirit, and the finest possible effect. Demoiselle Lutzer personated *Margaret de Valois*, and confirmed the highest opinions formed of her voice and execution in *Isabella*. Her "O Schönes Land" was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause; and but for a cry of some humane person in the pit, of "Too much," would have been encored. This compliment, however, was paid to the extreme beauty and *naïvete* with which she sung "Ach! Ihn in meinem Netz zu sehen." The soldiers' song and chorus, "Rataplan," should have been a hit, but it was not well done. Heinefetter exerted herself greatly; and in singing and acting was excellent. "Durch die Nacht," her duet with Staudigl, and "O Gott! verweilet hier," with Breiting, were remarkably fine. Herr Breiting exerted himself greatly, but the music of his part was too much for him; this was quite evident in his duet with Demoiselle Lutzer in the second act. Herr Mellinger and Herr Schwemmer gave their portion of music correctly. The extraordinary variety of composition in this single opera is worthy remark.

The opera was repeated on Wednesday; and on Thursday, with an alteration in the cast: the character of *Raoul*, previously personated by Herr Breiting, was sustained by Herr Abresch, and for Mdlle. Heinefetter was substituted Mad. Schodel. The former was a change for the better; yet Herr Abresch was lamentably deficient in the requisite capabilities to give full effect to the beautiful and elaborate music with which the part abounds. Indeed, the defect of the German company throughout their representations has been shewn in the want of a first-rate tenor. The voice of Abresch is strong, harsh, and generally inharmonious: it is painful to find music, that all who hear it must be sensible of what it is capable, rendered ineffective from the defects of the singer. The whole opera suffered greatly from this character not being well sustained. Mad. Schodel so far ingratiated herself with the audience as to be complimented before the curtain after her exertions, at the conclusion of the third act.

Mr. Schloss's manager's edition of this and other operas deserves recommendation. The full meaning of the German words is given, and the reader can follow line by line what is being sung.

St. James's Theatre: French Plays.—Mons. Bouffe continues in a career of triumph, and draws overflowing audiences. On Wednesday evening Madame Laporte, formerly the beautiful Mdlle. Irma, presented herself, and was well received. She still retains great personal attractions. This is the last introduction of the season.

Friday the 17th was a busy day and night in the musical world, and we have no fewer than four concerts given on that day on our list for notice.

Hanover Square Rooms.—Miss Bruce Wyatt and Mrs. W. H. Seguin come first. Their morning concert presented an attractive and well-arranged programme, the promises of which were amply fulfilled. The instrumental music was of a very superior kind. Thalberg played twice in his usual splendid style. Parish Alvars, Hatton, Howell, and Guilio Rigondi also performed severally on the harp, contra-basso, violoncello, and concertina. Miss Bruce Wyatt sung with the good taste and sweetness which have ever distinguished her. Mrs. W. H. Seguin also sung prettily, solo and in concerted music. Caradori Allan, Mario, John Parry, &c. &c. lent their aid in rendering this one of the pleasantest concerts of the season.

Mr. Richardson's evening concert, given in the same rooms, was fully attended. This gentleman's performance on the flute is too well known and appreciated to need our commendation, yet we cheerfully, for the thousandth time, bear testimony to his great ability. His fantasia, "Au clair de la lune," as well as a better-known composition, a fantasia, "Rousseau's Dream," were beautifully executed. A pleasant mixture of vocal and instrumental music completed the evening's entertainment.

Willis's Rooms.—Signor Pistrucci's morning concert was distinguished by Italian and German recitals; a scena between *Eraclitus* and *Democritus*, by the signor, assisted by Signor Carrotti; a German monologue from Goethe's *Faust*, by Dr. S. Lhotsky. The musical portion of the entertainment was very agreeable.

Miss Farmer (pupil of Mr. J. Henry Griesbach) gave her first evening concert at Mr. Zeitter's pianoforte rooms. The music was well selected, and creditably performed. Miss Farmer herself is a very charming pianist. She was unfortunate in her choice of a room, which was small, ill-lighted, and uncomfortable in every way.

Miss Chambers (the banker's daughter) gave her annual concert on Wednesday morning, in the Concert Room of her Majesty's Theatre. Several of the Opera company lent their valuable assistance; and, with the exception of some trifling derangement of the programme, and delay between the performances, the entertainment was highly satisfactory. We trust the receipts may prove equally so to the amiable and deserving *bénéficiaire*. The room was well filled.

On Wednesday evening Miss Betts gave a very pleasant concert at Hanover Square. A plentiful sprinkling of English, Irish, and Scotch songs and ballads, sung by Mrs. W. Loder, Miss Hawes, Miss Betts, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Crouch, and Mr. J. Parry, enlivened the entertainment. Miss Betts was warmly applauded in a recitative and air from Auber's *Lestocq*. She also shared in the approbation bestowed on a glee, "When Winds breathe soft," in which Miss Hawes, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Allan, and Signor Guibilei, took part. Mr. C. D. Betts played a concerto on the violin with excellent taste and effect. The arrangements were judicious and liberal, and fully entitled Miss Betts to the patronage she received.

Exeter Hall was again crowded in every part on Wednesday, when the third great choral meeting took place. There was some slight alteration from the two previous programmes; but the general effect was the same. The singing of some passages touched on the hand, and not previously rehearsed, elicited great applause.

VARIETIES.

Manchester Public Establishments open to the Members of the British Association. — Botanical and Horticultural Gardens; Zoological Gardens; Natural History Society; Museum of the Royal School of Medicine; Royal Victoria Gallery; Chetham College and Library; Deaf and Dumb School; Blind Asylum; New Bailey Prison and Court-House; Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum.

Vauxhall Gardens are announced to open on Monday, with entertainments and spectacles loudly bruited as eclipsing those of all former years.

Phrenology.—We observe, by an advertisement in some of the newspapers, that the phrenologists were to have a grand convocation this (now last) week. Richard Cull is one of the honorary secretaries. What a pity there is not an S before his name, or if his Christian name were Samuel, so that he might sign, "Scull, Sec.!"

Liverpool Mechanics' Institution.—We are glad to see, from the annual report of this excellent institution, that it prospers greatly in every department, and continues more and more widely to diffuse the benefits of its system. There are now nearly 4000 members; and the schools, the library, the museum, the lectures, &c., are all in a condition worthy of the original plan and its judicious carrying out. A second public exhibition of objects illustrative of the fine arts, natural history, experimental philosophy, machinery, manufactures, antiquities, &c., has been opened by the directors for the holyday months of June and July.

Icebergs in the Atlantic.—Above a hundred of these formidable navigators, and some of them four or five hundred feet in height, were seen by the Arcadia both in her last voyage out and homeward. They were about lat. 46. long. 47.; and one of them bore so striking a resemblance to St. Paul's Cathedral, that the Jack Tars immediately gave it that name. On being seen the second time it had drifted, with its companions, some seventy miles.

Supernatural Vision.—"He (Dr. Scott) used to relate an anecdote of himself about this time, which, in these days of wonder and mesmerism, may perhaps serve to throw some additional mystery round the already dark subject of animal magnetism. Being asleep one morning in his cot, he dreamed of a boy who had been at school with him at the Charterhouse, but with whom he had never been on very friendly terms. The dream was a vivid one; and he saw the boy distinctly before him, as he had known him at school fifteen years before—a singular circumstance, as, since he left school, he had neither seen, heard, nor thought any thing about him. On awaking, he saw standing over him, as if watching his sleep, a young man, whose features were perfectly unknown to him. What was his astonishment when the stranger introduced himself as the very boy of whom he had been dreaming!"—*Life of Dr. Scott.*

Quaker Courtship.—An amorous Quaker happily closed his courtship by an assent given in consequence of a mistaken meaning. In offering all the tempting future arrangements in his power, he said to his darling, "Wilt thee have a shay, and a cottage or nay?" [ornée]. "Yea," sighed the close-capped fair.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alison's History of Europe during the French Revolution, Vol. X. (completing the work), 8vo, 20*s.*—Spinal and Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism and Paralysis; or, Cases and Observations, illustrating an improved Treatment, by J. H. Robertson, M.D., 8vo, 5*s.*—Lessons in Ancient Geography, by E. B., 3rd edit. 12mo, 3*s.*—Thoughts in Rhyme on the Hope of Resurrection and the Bishopric of Jerusalem, by E. Morse, 12mo, 5*s.*—The Colonial Church Atlas, 4to, 10*s. 6d.*—A Scamper through Italy and the Tyrol, by a Gentleman, fcp. 3*s.*—Professor Liebig's Animal Chemistry, by Dr. Gregory, 8vo. 9*s. 6d.*—Travels in Kashmir, Ladak, and Iskardo, by G. T. Vigne, 2 vols. 8vo, 36*s.*—The Spas of England, by Dr. Granville (complete in 2 vols. post 8vo), 24*s.*—Pulmonary Consumption, its Prevention and Cure, by H. Gilbert, 8vo, 8*s.*—Edwin the Fair, an Historical Drama, by H. Taylor, fcp. 7*s.*—Six Lectures on Arithmetic, 12mo, 3*s. 6d.*—Theocratic Philosophy of English History, by the Rev. J. D. Schomberg, 2 vols. 8vo, 25*s.*—Domestic Architecture, by R. Brown, with sixty-four Plates, 4to, 2*l. 2s.*—The Child's Own Scrap-Book, oblong 4to, 6*s. 6d.*—The Little Book of Nature, square 32mo, 6*s. 6d.*—Evidences of Revealed Religion, by S. Thompson, 4th edit. 12mo, 1*s. 6d.*—Sketches of Country Life and Country Matters, by the Rev. W. B. Hawkins, new edit. 12mo, 3*s.*—The Old River; or, the Chronicle of the Rhine, by Captain Knox, 12mo, 5*s.*—Ireland and the Irish Church, by the Hon. Lord Viscount Lifford, 12mo, 4*s.*—The United Irishmen, their Lives and Times, by R. R. Madden, M.D., 2 vols. post 8vo, 21*s.*—Belgium since the Revolution of 1830, by the Rev. W. Tooke, post 8vo, 10*s. 6d.*—Illustrations of the Liturgy of the Church of England, edited by the Rev. J. Brogden, 3 vols. post 8vo, 27*s.*—The Botanical Looker-Out among the Wild Flowers, by Edwin Lee, post 8vo, 7*s. 6d.*—My Last Tour and First Work; or, a Visit to the Baths of Wildbad, by Lady Vavasour, 8vo, 12*s.*—The Idler in France, by the Countess of Blessington, 2d edit. 2 vols. post 8vo, 16*s.*—Mrs. Milner's Christian Mother, 2d edit. 32mo, 2*s.*—Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine and Surgery, No. 5, January to July, 12mo, 5*s. 6d.*—The Pictorial Catechism of Botany, by Anne Pratt, square, 4*s. 6d.*—Greek Extracts, Part 2 (Rugby), 12mo, 2*s.*—The Whole Works of Archbishop Usher, Vol. IV., 8vo, 12*s.*—Brief Outline of Ancient History, 12mo, 2*s. 6d.*

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1842.

June.	*Thermometer.*	*Barometer.*
Thursday ... 16	From 46 to 72·5	30·00 .. 30·01
Friday 17	.... 50 .. 67	30·05 .. 30·10
Saturday 18	.... 49 .. 65	30·03 .. 29·91
Sunday 19	.... 44 .. 66	29·78 .. 29·70
Monday 20	.... 48 .. 67	29·74 .. 29·71
Tuesday 21	.... 49 .. 68	29·66 .. 29 64
Wednesday .. 22	.... 49 .. 68	29·74 .. 29·75

Wind N.W. and W. by S. on the 16th; E. and N.E on the 17th; E., E. by S., and N.E., on the 18th; S. by W. and W. on the four following days. The 16th and following day cloudy, with frequent sunshine; since, generally showery; thunder and lightning on the 19th. Rain fallen, ·55 of an inch.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We really can give no further information to "Uneasy" than he can readily gather from the *Literary Gazette* Reviews.

Attendance at the British Association will plead our excuse to many correspondents for not answering their favours publicly or privately.

Printed by Charles Robson, *of Maida Cottage, Cowley Road, North Brixton, George Levey, of Number 1 Clarendon Terrace, Camberwell New Road, both in the County of Surrey, and* Francis Burdett Franklyn, *of Paradise Row, Stoke Newington, in the County of Middlesex, Printers, at their Printing Office, Great New Street, Fetter Lane, in the City of London; and published by* William Arringer Scripps, *of Number 13 South Molton Street, in the Parish of Saint George, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, at the* Literary Gazette Office, *Number 7 Wellington Street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand, in the said County, on Saturday, June 25, 1842.*

Agents for New York,—Wiley and Putnam, 151 *Broadway.*